

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT ABROAD.

THE debates in the French Chamber have been more exciting than interesting. Several clever speeches have been delivered, both in favour of and against the Imperial policy, but there are as yet no signs of the Legislative Body doing anything at all in the way of legislation, nor do we believe that, in its collective sense, it cares much about exercising any such function. The *Times* in a recent article compared the members of the Corps Legislatif, unexpectedly endowed with the liberty of speech, to the wild beasts of the Zoological Gardens suddenly set free. They remind us more of the Happy Family, who, it is said, when the keeper is not present, are in the habit of devouring one another. Let him return to watch them with a vigilant eye, and to rule them with a thick stick, and they are once more peaceful and harmonious; and the Emperor Napoleon has only to say one word in order to reintroduce the most deathlike stillness into the debates of what used at one time to be called, with great appropriateness, the "Legislative Corpse." But do not let us be too hard on such of our neighbours as are striving to obtain for their country those free institutions which we in England have so long enjoyed. There is no hope for liberty in France so long as Napoleonism reigns there, and for this reason the first object of the party represented by M. Jules Favre and (with far less ability) by M. Olivier must be to subvert, by some means or other, the existing Government. With a fair representative system it is clear that no bad Government can exist very long anywhere. M. Favre would, of course, say that it is as an end and not as a means that he desires entire freedom of election in France (instead of election under the superintendence and absolute direction of prefects, sub-prefects, and other State officials). But the first consequence of allowing voters to vote as they pleased might be the formation of an assembly which, respecting itself, could not have much reverence for a Napoleon—the enemy, fundamentally and by personal conviction as well as by tradition, of all such bodies. Whether it is from want of the necessary political education, or because the French have really no genius (that is to say, strong natural inclination accompanied by power) for representative government, certain it is that they have never prospered under it; nor do they even seem, as a nation, to have clearly understood its meaning. The French Chamber in its best days—that is to say, under Louis Philippe—cared much more about discussing the principles on which the country should be governed than about the direct criticism of Governmental projects actually before them; and the same spirit seemed to animate its free, and at that time admirably-written, journals, which on every possible occasion were in the habit of enlarging upon the nature of the French Constitution, the right interpretation of the Charte, the place which the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies should respectively hold in accordance with the principles of the Revolution, &c. This was so much the case that it had become a standing joke with the little satirical papers of Paris that every leader in a "grand journal" commenced with "France since 1789," or "According to the principles of 1793." The principles of 1793 were even referred to at some length the other day by M. Jules Favre in his attack upon the principles of Napoleonism. But, however skilful some of the French speakers may be in treating rudimental propositions, even the educated portion of French society seems to be as far as ever from a true comprehension of the nature of constitutional government. It does not seem to occur, for instance, to any of the French Liberals that an immense military force constitutes the civil police of the country, and that, while the sovereignty of the people is proclaimed, they have nothing like our Habeas Corpus Act to secure their persons from

arbitrary imprisonment. At the present moment the French Assembly, which is supposed to represent the nation, is a thing made up of all sorts of different-coloured patches, which, differing in that respect from our party-composed House of Commons, can never harmonise so as to form a whole. Royalty, Aristocracy, Ultramontanism, Republicanism, and a considerable amount of Despotism, are all represented in the Legislative Body. Some of its elements proceed from the old monarchical régime; others have resulted from revolution; others, again, from the power by which revolution has been repressed. It has been before observed that such elements are all mutually repellent, because "they have not originated in growth but in force—the force of anarchy and the force of the sword—passion and compulsion."

may think fit, and as soon as they find out the weak points in their Constitution they must endeavour to strengthen them. There is no falling dynasty in Austria waiting to be restored, and in the meantime throwing all possible obstacles in the way of the existing Government; there is no Republican party (except, of course, a few crazy theorists, who are to be found everywhere); in short, there are only those natural parties which must be found in every country where men have political convictions. Doubtless in the Austrian assemblies there will be a certain clique which will gather round the Court, and support the Imperial power at all hazards and under all circumstances. We may expect, too, that there will be an ultra-Liberal party; and between these two extremes a variety of shades of opinion will probably be represented. But as long as nothing more than a healthy struggle is carried on between the advocates of government based on the arbitrary will of the Monarch and the advocates of government based on the uncontrolled desires of the people, all may go on smoothly enough—the result depending chiefly on the amount of sense, temper, and moderation shown on both sides. The greatest trouble Austria, under its new representative system, will have to contend with will probably be the unreasonable claims of the more turbulent among the Hungarians, who, blind to the fate of Poland—a far greater nation in the arts of war as in those of peace than Hungary can ever hope to become—persist in calling out for independence. One of the most powerful of the Hungarian nobles, Count Szechen, told the plain truth about this question in the Reichsrath when he declared emphatically that Hungary was essential to the existence of Austria, but that Austria was equally essential to the existence of Hungary. Without Hungary, Austria would lose her character and position as a strong empire holding the command of the Danube; but, without Austria, Hungary (with its immense Slavonian population) would be an easy prey to Russia. Indeed, German writers who have studied the subject have told us over and over again that the agricultural population of Hungary would welcome their Slavonian brethren of Russia as deliverers. Austria for a long time governed Hungary by turning to account the animosity existing between the two very distinct races which form her population; and the Magyars, who alone desire the independence of Hungary, would be the first to suffer by the defenceless position in which she would then be placed.



SOPHY AND LIONEL.—(FROM A PICTURE, BY W. F. YEAMES, IN THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.)

We believe, then, that in Austria, and even in Russia, a safe Constitutional Government may be more easily attained than in France; for in the two latter empires we find only two contesting forces, of which one—the nation—is only just beginning to assert itself, while the other—the Crown—seems beginning to understand, in Russia as in Austria, that to stand securely it must rest henceforth upon a broad basis, and not attempt to maintain itself as a separate independent Power. Mr. Roebuck has been a good deal laughed at, and a little abused, for saying that the Austrian Constitution was a very liberal one, bearing considerable resemblance to our own. It certainly looks well in its documentary form, and no one has a right to say that it will prove a deception until it has been tried. We do not believe in the possibility of improvising perfect Constitutions, and it is a good sign that most of the candidates at the recent elections in Vienna and its suburbs have laid much stress upon this impossibility. The new Austrian assemblies will possess the right of introducing whatever legislative measures they

for granted by our various associations of painters that no one wants to look at pictures in the winter; or perhaps they imagine that out of "the season" there is no one in London by whom art can be appreciated. However this may be, it is certain that no collection of pictures is opened to the public until the spring, and that then the first, like the first spring flower, is generally the feeblest. "Place aux Dames" is willingly conceded in the matter of picture exhibitions, and the ladies invite us to inspect their paintings at least a week or two before the male artists have anything ready to show. The "female artists" have just had time to make an impression on a more or less susceptible public when the British Institution throws open its doors. The French and Flemish artists make their appearance in London at all sorts of times, but as a general rule, we believe, rather early in the season. After the British Institution, however, if we count English collections only, comes the Portland Gallery, or "Institution of the Fine Arts," as it is now called, with a certain magniloquence, we admit, but not with correctness, inasmuch as only one of the fine arts is there represented. Next to the Institution of the Fine Arts the Society of British

## THE EXHIBITIONS.

### SOPHY AND LIONEL

GRADUALLY the picture-galleries are opening, and next week we shall have to give an account of the Portland Gallery, the French and Flemish Gallery, and the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists. It seems to be taken



Artists appeals to the public: and when the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists (otherwise known as the Suffolk-street Exhibition) is once open we know that it cannot be many weeks before the season at the Royal Academy commences. The Royal Academy, knowing well its collection will be worth all the others put together, obligingly waits (it would seem) until its rivals have had time, unopposed, to do what they can in the way of obtaining the patronage of the public.

At present we have to call the attention of our readers to a picture by Mr. Yeames in the Suffolk-street Gallery, or rather to an engraving thereof, on the preceding page. "Sophy and Lionel" is its title, and we might as well tell our readers which is Lionel and which Sophy as occupy ourself with explaining to them the subject of the work.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The last most important thing in the debate in the French Legislative Chamber was the amendment of M. Jules Favre urging the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. M. Favre sustained his proposition in a speech of singular eloquence, force, and boldness, which produced a deep impression. M. Granier de Cassagnac replied, contending that the interest of France required the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power. The climax of his gasconade was the peroration—"The barque of Peter must float again with a new mast, and a Latin sail emblazoned with the bees of the Bonapartes!"

On Saturday the Address, having been voted, was presented to the Emperor. It was read by Count Morny. The Emperor replied:—

"I thank the Chamber for the sentiments expressed in the Address, and for the confidence reposed in me. If this confidence honours and flatters me, I believe myself worthy of it by constant solicitude in considering questions from only one point of view—namely, the interest of France. To be of one's epoch, to preserve of the past all that which is good, to prepare for the future, by freeing the march of civilisation from prejudices which obstruct, or from utopian ideas which compromise it,—such are the means by which we shall bequeath our children peaceful and prosperous days. Notwithstanding the animated character of the discussion, I do not at all regret seeing the bodies of State approach questions of so difficult a nature as those of foreign policy. The country will in many respects derive advantage from it. The discussion of the Chamber will instruct without being able to disquiet it. I shall always be happy to find myself in accord with you. Sprung from the same universal suffrage, and guided by the same feelings, we shall mutually assist in contributing to the grandeur and prosperity of France."

The *Times* correspondent in Paris says:—

A few days ago it was reported that an augmentation of the French army in the Pontifical States had been decided upon by the Emperor. The report, I am assured, was well founded. In consequence of the movements of the Austrian army in Venetia towards the Minio and the Po, it was assumed that an aggression against Piedmont was contemplated, and a French division was to occupy Ancona. Since then explanations have passed between M. de Metternich, Austrian Ambassador in Paris, and the French Government. M. de Metternich, I understand, has assured this Government that no aggression was contemplated, and that the Austrians would not be the first to attack. The reinforcements to the French army were consequently pronounced to be unnecessary.

### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers assert that the resolutions of the Hungarian Judicial Conference, in reference to the re-establishment of the Hungarian laws of 1848, and the demand for an independent Ministry for Hungary, have been rejected.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree convoking a Servian National Congress, to be composed of twenty-five clerical and fifty lay members. An order has also been issued for the establishment of a Royal Government Council in Agram for the administration of the kingdoms of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

An Imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardo-Venetia the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the Empire.

The elections in Hungary have given rise to a riot in one district. Some twenty persons are said to have been wounded with stones, and the interference of the military became necessary.

The municipality of Temesvar, Hungary, have determined to protest against the order of the Director of Finance for the enforcing of the payment of taxes by execution.

### PRUSSIA.

Rumours of a change in the Prussian Ministry gain ground. The Vincke party, who command the majority, have resolved not to reject absolutely the credits demanded for the army, so as to avoid giving embarrassment to the Government, but only to vote them provisionally for one year.

### DENMARK.

The King of Denmark, in a letter to the Duke of Oldenburg, repels the advice the Duke had given him on the questions now pending between Denmark and the German Confederation. His Danish Majesty says he regrets that the views of his Royal Highness are too similar to those of a subversive party which has already once attempted a rebellion against the Sovereign of its country to allow him to enter into a closer discussion on the subject; and adds that he shall never be under the necessity of seeking aid from a foreign Prince to maintain his subjects in their duties.

The Estates of Holstein, on Monday, unanimously voted that the proposal of the Danish Government in reference to the bases of a Constitution for the whole kingdom should be rejected. The Estates also called on the Royal Commissioner to state whether the Budget would be submitted to them, as had been announced to the English Government. On Tuesday the Royal Commissioner said he could not reply to the question, as the Government wished to consider it, and therefore agreed to prolong the Session. This reply was considered as evasive, and the Estates adjourned till the 4th of April, in a very ill humour.

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The following reforms have been proclaimed:—

"The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished. A special Commission for Public Worship and Instruction, under the direction of M. Wielopolski, is appointed for carrying out reforms in matters relating to public instruction. National establishments of a superior class for public instruction, and especially an academy for legal instruction, are to be opened. A Council of State is to be established, composed of members of the clergy, dignitaries, and the most distinguished persons of Poland. The right of petition is granted to the nation. The Government councillors, the district councillors, and the municipalities of the larger towns are to be elected by the inhabitants."

The *Independence Bells* of Tuesday publishes the following in a postscript:—"When on the point of going to press we received a despatch direct from Warsaw stating that disturbances had taken place at that city on the evening of Monday. The people are reported to have smashed the windows of General Abramowitch, Director of the Imperial Theatres of Warsaw, and one of the officials who shared the unpopularity of M. Mukhanoff, the Minister recently dismissed." The despatch adds that the military did not interfere.

A circular of Mukhanoff, the ex-Curator of Poland, addressed to the civil Government, imputing revolutionary designs to the Polish nobles and landlords, and tending to create animosity between them and the peasants, gave great offence to the citizens of Warsaw, who made representations to the Government. M. Mukhanoff has accordingly been deprived of his functions as Director of the Interior and of Public Worship. He took his departure from Warsaw with great precipitation. He was unable, however, to avoid encountering

popular demonstrations at the railway terminus, which were repeated at other stations on his route.

The Israelite Consistory at Warsaw have issued a circular to their brethren, in which, after enumerating their wrongs of old, they say:—

"Now, look at the true spirit of this nation. It scarcely began to breathe more freely, its priests in all the churches proclaimed love and brotherly feeling for us, acknowledging us as the children of the country which we have inhabited during eight centuries. Brother Israelites! be full of courage and manly feeling! Let us freely clasp the fraternal hand which is held out to us. We have seen the first men of the land side by side with our clergy, accompanying to their last home the victims whose innocent blood flowed in the streets of our city; 100,000 men of every persuasion followed hand in hand, filled with the spirit of reconciliation. We implore you, brethren, that you will, in common and with zeal, show your gratitude to our fellow-countrymen, and aid them in all their noble exertions, for their good is our good."

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The telegrams from Turkey all point more or less to the unsettled condition of the empire; the southern frontiers of the Principalities especially are in a state of great agitation. The insurrection in the Herzegovina had compelled the Porte to call out 50,000 redifs.

Two telegrams, received at Paris, announce that the Porte has given its consent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria, and that Prussia and Austria, following the example of France and Russia, have sent notes to the Porte urging the necessity of reforms. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had disclaimed on the part of his Government any participation whatever in the insurrection in the Montenegrin provinces.

The *Levant Herald* publishes a scheme, which, it says, is under the consideration of the Turkish Ministry, for a forced loan of two millions of Turkish pounds.

The *Patrie* says:—"The disturbances in Bosnia have not had any serious results. The Porte has satisfied the claims of the Mussulman chiefs by restoring to them their former rights."

The Banshee arrived at Constantinople from the Danube, on the 15th ult., with 10,000 stand of sequestered Sardinian arms. Great excitement prevailed at Galatz whilst they were being shipped.

The Bulgarian Bishops have been excommunicated and sentenced to exile by the Greek Patriarch. Sir Henry Bulwer and the Dutch Minister have, however, interfered, and prevented the execution of the sentence of exile.

### AMERICA.

The Southern Republic had received its first rebuff from the new President, that gentleman having refused to hold any intercourse with them, although previously Mr. Seward had expressed a willingness to hear what they had to say. But the most startling news is the announcement that Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet have resolved upon evacuating Fort Sumter—a stroke of policy which appears to have been rendered necessary by the formidable preparations made by the Carolinians for the attack upon the fort, and by the impossibility of relieving it without the employment of a large military and naval force. In the interval which would necessarily take place before a blow could be struck Major Anderson and his little band, who are almost destitute of provisions, and have, in fact, been dependent upon the town of Charleston for them, would be starved into submission. Grave dissensions, it is said, took place in the Cabinet before this step was decided upon, and considerable disappointment has been expressed by the more warlike of their supporters.

The Constitution of the Confederate States had been published. Under it no foreigners, nor any person not a citizen of the Confederate States, are allowed to vote for civil or political State and Federal officers. The President and Vice-President are to hold office for six years.

A late telegram indicates the nature of the new Southern tariff. Instead of free trade, there is simply a reduction of duties, and that, it would seem, by no means of a liberal character. Compared with the United States' tariff, we are informed that 30 per cent duties are reduced to 25 per cent, and 24 and 19 per cent duties to 15. Many articles are put in the 10 per cent schedule, and a few are made free.

### INDIA.

From the seat of Government we learn of the introduction into the Legislative Council of Mr. Laing's Currency Bill, which is founded upon a principle wholly different from that of Mr. Wilson. The principal feature in the abandoned scheme was the issue by the State alone of a paper currency for all India, payable on demand, the value of the notes varying from 5 to 1000 rupees. The general nature of the new scheme appears to be as follows:—

The issues of the Presidency banks to be called in, in favour of Government notes made legal tender. The banks will manage the circulation of the Presidencies, and it is proposed that they shall establish branches for the same purpose in the Mofussil. The notes will be legal tender in each Presidency town. Twenty rupees will be the lowest denomination of note issued. The banks will issue notes to any amount against bullion, one fourth of which may be gold, which will be receivable at a fixed price, liable to alteration only upon six months' notice. The banks will be allowed beyond this to issue four crores of notes against Government Securities in their hands. In return for this privilege the banks will undertake the duties now devolving upon the Presidency treasuries—namely, the custody of the cash balance and the payment of all accounts, dividends, &c. The measure to come into operation as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State is received.

A telegram, dated Bombay, March 1, informs us that Lord Canning had returned to Calcutta, and that the British troops had advanced into Sikkim, the people abandoning the country on their approach.

Captain Napier, of the 8th Hussars, had met with his death at Meerut by a fall from his horse.

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST LEVEE.**—Just within the door is a large corridor; at the back of this corridor was an immense hat and coat rack, towards which tended we all. Mixed in with all sorts and conditions of men were many ladies—ladies whose faces were flushed, whose hearts beat quickly, whose toilets were disarranged, and whose dear little tempers, I fear, were somewhat soured by the incessant jamming of the ruler sex about them. Step by step, slowly but surely, we neared the "Blue Room," where were the objects of universal scrutiny, of universal regard, of universal curiosity, and universal sympathy. Right near the door stood the President, his tall form towering far above the crowd, his head bowing continually, his arm working unintermittently, and a happy, genial smile playing good-naturedly about his mouth. He was dressed in a plain black suit—frock-coat, vest, and trousers—a wide turnover collar, and white gloves. At the average of twenty-five a minute he shook hands and exchanged greetings with his visitors. Occasionally some old gentleman would endeavour to step and have a little social chat about good old times, but the pushing crowd behind him would come up with such irresistible force that, like the wad from a pug-nug, he was thrust out by succeeding aspirants for the Presidential dignity. Mr. Lincoln looked well. His colour was good, his face but slightly flushed, and his demeanour dignified and calm. Certainly his powers of endurance are very great, for, although it was announced that at ten o'clock he would retire, he kindly held on until nearly eleven, by which time he must have shaken hands with over 3000 people. He was very highly gratified at the success which attended the affair, and expressed himself to that effect several times during the evening and subsequently. Mrs. Lincoln was sought, of course, first of all. She stood near her husband, with dignity and ease. Self-possession, under such circumstances, one would not naturally expect, but it was there. Her dress will commend itself to all who admire simple elegance. She wore a very rich and becoming crimson watered silk, with pearl ornaments, a very elegant point lace cape and trimmings, with a head-dress of natural camellias interspersed with simple pearls.—*New York Times.*

**FLOODS IN SYRIA.**—A letter from Jaffa (Syria) states that all Palestine was deluged with torrents of rain at the commencement of the present month. Several villages were inundated, and a number of houses thrown down, burying the inhabitants under the ruins. On the mountains of Judea the olive plantations have suffered severely, both the trees and the soil having been washed away in many places. At Jerusalem rain and snow fell in such abundance as to fill all the cisterns of the Holy City, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who say that there has not been such a supply of water for more than 200 years.

## AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

### THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The Italian Parliament has resumed its sittings, the Ministerial crisis having concluded. Almost immediately upon its reunion the expected interpellation in reference to the Roman question took place, and was replied to by Count Cavour in a speech of great importance. He distinctly announced the claim of Italy to have Rome for its capital. The union of the temporal and spiritual power he declared had always been a source of evil, and, if the Pontifical Government persisted in clinging to the union of the two powers, on its policy must rest the responsibility of the results. The Italian Government were prepared on entering Rome to guarantee, by a special statute, full liberty and independence to the Church, and all sincere Catholics would learn that the Church, instead of suffering, would gain by the change. But, he added, they must go to Rome "with the consent of France."

The Emperor of the French said to have been somewhat displeased at the demonstrations recently made in Rome, and to have reproached Count Cavour with an urgency in anticipating conclusions. Our Foreign Secretary is reported to have advised Count Cavour that the Italians should, for the present, be content to adopt Naples as the capital of the new kingdom.

The principal names in the new Ministry are:—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, Count Cavour; War, General Fanti; Justice, Cassino; Interior, Minchetti; Public Instruction, Desancti; Agriculture and Commerce, Natoli; Finance, Bastogi.

Rumours of a collision between Austrian and Sardinian troops were prevalent on Thursday.

There is a report that the Piedmontese Government is about to contract a loan of twelve millions sterling for the purpose of completing its armaments.

According to advices from Marseilles, disturbances have taken place in Sicily. The people demanded the demolition of the citadel of Messina, and shouted for Garibaldi.

It is said that, by way of a compromise, Florence is to be declared provisionally the capital of the new kingdom of Italy until such time as the Roman difficulty is arranged.

### THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

ALTHOUGH it is reported from Rome that the Pope's allocution in the Consistory of March 18 was (with unprecedented dispatch) printed and distributed to the Cardinals on the same evening, the text was not known in Paris till a few days since. The following is a full analysis:—

His Holiness begins by declaring that a conflict is going on between error and truth—between light and darkness—between vice and virtue. He places in juxtaposition those who extol and defend the principles of modern civilisation and those who hold fast to the principles of the Catholic religion. The first would make the Papacy bend to what is called modern progress and liberalism, while the others, on the contrary, desire to see it remain firm, preserving intact the principles of eternal justice and religion as the only remedy for the many evils which now afflict society—its only salvation. His Holiness would have confidence in the partisans of modern civilisation if their acts were based upon justice and the true principles of right and morality. But, as these apostles of modern civilisation pretend to love and respect the Catholic religion, the Pope, to prove their insincerity, refers to the many opinions and principles hostile to the Church which they maintain; to the concordats which they have abolished, as, for instance, at Naples; to the protection granted in Italy, a country eminently Catholic, to all sorts of religions; to the employment of infidels in high offices; to the persecution and abolition of religious orders; to the suppression of Catholic schools, the confiscation of Church property, and the banishment of Cardinals, Bishops, and priests. He reproaches the apostles of this pretended civilisation with granting large subsidies to anti-Catholic institutions, and with persecuting the Catholic press, while they leave all enemies of the Church absolutely free to write whatever they please. They encourage libertinism and wink at violence, but are severe towards the newspapers that defend religion and justice. His Holiness proceeds to affirm that the Holy See has ever defended true civilisation, as history will testify; but that the Pope cannot associate himself with those who fight against the Church and destroy the faith. He declares that the revolution prepared by those who vaunt themselves as the disciples of civilisation tends to destroy that great institution which, for eighteen centuries has been the glory of Italy—and that not because it was incompatible with reforms, but with the sole intent of making war upon the Church. The Pope affirms that when the legitimate Princes of Italy granted free institutions he made such concessions as he judged useful and for the happiness of his people; but these concessions served only to give additional strength to the enemies of the Papacy, who went so far as to murder his Minister on the steps of the Parliament house. He adds that he had lately promised to grant reforms justly recommended by the Catholic Powers, but that he had repudiated the demands and insinuations that he should renounce a part of the province the dominion of which had been usurped from him. The authors of this usurpation called not for reforms, but for an absolute cession of the temporal sovereignty. They were not content with destroying the civil principality of the Popes in Italy; they wanted to destroy the Church. How could it be expected that the Pope could be reconciled with them? It was impossible for him to renounce the principles of eternal justice and the protection of the Church. He could not (*non possumus*) consent to a usurpation of the States of the Holy See. The Pope, however, declares that he is always ready to forgive his enemies, and to pray God to enlighten them. He concludes by exhorting the Cardinals to prepare to suffer all the calamities which it may please God to allow them to be afflicted with, and reminds them that the entire episcopacy of the Catholic world rallies round the Holy See.

This allocution is far less conciliatory than the telegraph represented.

**SIAMESE PRODUCTIONS.**—A series of reports received from our Consuls on the trade of foreign countries has been issued by the Board of Trade. The longest report is from Sir R. Schomburgk, British Consul at Siam. He states that a rapid development of the commercial resources of Siam has taken place since our treaty, negotiated in 1855, came into operation; but the Siamese Government do not as yet appreciate the advantages of a free commerce. Their principal export is of rice to China, and next to it sugar, of which ten times the present quantity might be produced if there were sufficient labour or machinery to be had. The alluvial districts might produce as fine cotton as the United States, but there is a scarcity of labourers, and it is bulky for transport in canoes down the river. Her Majesty's Government included among the presents forwarded to the Sovereigns of Siam a hydraulic press to compress cotton into bales. Coffee grows luxuriantly, and is of a superior description. A number of woods may become of importance. The teakwood is considered the strongest and most durable timber of India, or perhaps of the world, only the greenheart of Guiana vying with it; but it had become scarce, and the supply had almost ceased. The taking might perhaps rival it in size and quality, if examined more closely. Sir R. Schomburgk saw, at the building-sheds of the first King, a log of this wood, which was being prepared for the construction of a war-cannon, measuring 135 feet, and perfectly sound and without a flaw. It possesses the property of being easily bent by artificial means. There are many ornamental woods, the colour and suitability to receive a high polish of which would render them valuable articles of export. A beautiful dye of a brilliant colour is prepared from the heart of the jack-tree, which might also become of importance. Sir R. Schomburgk had seen silk cloth manufactured in Siam of a green colour, with much more lustre than asparagus green; this green dye, he was told, was extracted from a vegetable substance procured in the forests of the interior. There is said to be a varnish obtained by incision from a tree, probably the theet, on which neither the sun nor the rain has influence, and hence it is employed for securing the gilding of idols. The balsamic resins of Siam also deserve attention. Elephants abound in the interior of Siam. The hides are sent to China, where, having undergone a process similar to that of obtaining gelatine, they are considered a delicacy.

**THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.**—In the face of Mr. T. G. Baring's denial, and of Sir F. Smith's absurd argument, we must reiterate the correctness of our correspondent's statement, that the Government received a confidential report from their officers in China condemning the Armstrong gun as inferior to the French rifle gun for the purposes of actual warfare. Who has got that report? Where is it hidden?—*Mechanic's Magazine.* At the close of the financial year 1860 the number of Armstrong guns completed for issue was 169, and during the present year 776, making a total of 945; and up to the present time 300,000 rounds of rifled-ordnance ammunition has been completed for issue. Several 9-pounder and 12-pounder batteries are now ready for the service of the Royal Artillery, in exchange for the old service guns.



## THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

THE full text of the Emperor Alexander's manifesto announcing the emancipation of the serfs has been just published. His Majesty tells them that on ascending the throne he resolved in, all sincerity, to acquire the affection of his subjects of every rank and condition—"from the warrior who nobly carries arms for the defence of his country to the humble artisan engaged in works of industry; from the functionary who pursues the career of the highest employments of the State to the labourer whose plough furrows the fields." His Majesty proceeds to glance at the patriarchal relations which have hitherto existed between the peasants and their proprietors, and to show that as simplicity of manners has disappeared the condition of the serfs has been unfavourably affected. He was convinced, therefore, that a great amelioration of their lot was a mission to which he was called by Divine Providence. The steps which have been taken in consulting the nobility, in forming the committees, and in considering the various propositions, are successively detailed; and the mode of emancipation ultimately agreed to (the substance of which has been given in our columns) is described at length. The co-operation of the nobility is warmly spoken of in the manifesto. "Russia," says his Majesty, "will never forget that the noblesse, moved solely by their respect for the dignity of man and by the love of their neighbour, have spontaneously renounced the rights which the serfdom now abolished had given them, and have laid the foundations of a new future for the peasants." They are then called upon to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the regulations which have been deemed fittest for the great end in view. The manifesto concludes:—

When the first news of this great reform, meditated by the Government because diffused amongst the rural population, who were scarcely prepared for it, it gave rise in some instances to misunderstandings amongst individuals more intent upon liberty than mindful of the duties which it imposes. But, generally, the good sense of the country has not been wanting. It has misunderstood neither the inspirations of natural reason, which says that every man who accepts freely the benefits of society owes it in return the fulfilment of certain positive obligations; nor the teachings of the Christian law, which enjoins that "every one be subject unto the higher powers" (St. Paul to the Romans, xiii. 1); and to "render to all their dues," and above all, to whomsoever it belongs, tribute, custom, fear and honour (Ibid. ver. 7). It has understood that the proprietors would not be deprived of rights legally acquired, except for a fit and sufficient indemnity, or by a voluntary concession on their part; that it would be opposed to all equity to accept their enjoyment of the lands conceded by the proprietors without accepting also towards them equivalent charges.

And now we hope with confidence that the freed serfs, in the presence of the new future which is opened before them, will appreciate and recognise the considerable sacrifices which the nobility have made on their behalf. They will understand that the blessing of an existence supported upon the base of guaranteed property, as well as a greater liberty in the administration of their goods, entails upon them, with new duties towards society and themselves, the obligations of justifying the protecting designs of the law by a loyal and judicious use of the rights which are now accorded to them. For if men do not labour themselves to ensure their own well-being under the shield of the laws, the best of those laws cannot guarantee it to them.

It is only by assiduous labour, a rational employment of their strength and their resources, a severe economy, and, above all, by an honest life, a life constantly inspired by the fear of the Lord, that they can arrive at prosperity and ensure its development.

The authorities intrusted with the duty of preparing by preliminary measures the execution of the new organisation, and of presiding at its inauguration, will have to see that this work is accomplished with calmness and regularity, taking into account the requirements of the seasons, in order that the cultivator may not be drawn away from his agricultural labours. Let him apply himself with zeal to those labours, that he may be able to draw from an abundant granary the seed which he has to confide to that land which will be given him for permanent enjoyment, or which he has acquired for himself as his entire property.

And now, pious and faithful people, make upon thy forehead the sacred sign of the cross, and join thy prayers to ours to call down the blessing of the Most High upon thy first free labours, the sure pledge of thy personal well-being and of the public prosperity.

The above manifesto was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg and Moscow on Sunday, the 5th instant, and was followed by solemn prayers for the preservation of the health and prolongation of the life of the Emperor. The manifesto and the accompanying regulations are being sent as rapidly as possible to all the chiefs of departments, proprietors of land, and communes of peasants throughout the empire. Myriads of copies are, of course, required, and some weeks, it is said, must elapse before the requisite number can be distributed.

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

WE beg Mr. Cobden to give a few minutes of his attention to a volume which has just been published in Paris under the name of the *Annuaire Militaire* for 1861. This instructive little book gives an account of the names, numbers, and stations of the regiments at present under arms in France and her dependencies. If we could induce Mr. Cobden to read this work in an impartial spirit we would ask him to imagine that, instead of reading the *Annuaire Militaire*, he is reading *Hart's Army List* for March, 1861. He must begin by realising the tremendous fact that the catalogue of this vast army contains 6871 captains, which, at 100 men to a company, gives a total of 687,100 soldiers under arms. These numbers get beyond the point at which numbers cease to convey any definite meaning to the mind. The impression produced by them is like that of an astronomical distance. All we know is that 687,100 men is a collection of many great hosts, and that they seem enough to swarm all over the world. Strengthened by discipline and armed with guns, and fed by well-organised commissariats, they appear capable of conquering and eating up any country whereon they settle and subduing any country in which they obtain a footing. But, lest it should be supposed that these are only men upon paper, we have, duly detailed, before us the present stations and the names of all the divisions of this giant army. They read like the description of the host of Xerxes. They differ in origin, in race, in uniform, and in arms. There are the Spahis in their white burnouses, remnants of the old Turks who ruled the Arabs before the French went to Algeria; the Arabs of the original Zouave levies, when the vagabonds of many races of Algeria were swept into the recruiting officer's net and drilled into soldiers; the Zouaves of a later date, when the vagabonds of Paris and the homeless outcasts of every country under heaven were raked together and welded into, perhaps, the finest mass of soldiery which exists beyond these seas. There are the Chasseurs d'Afrique, baked in the desert, inured to hardship on the steeps of the Lesser Atlas, and mounted upon Arab horses which combine the qualities of speed, endurance, and hardness. There are also the conscripts, who come from every village in France, and who look like maidens, when compared with the veterans of Africa; and the Zouaves, who have carried their eagles in the Crimea, in Italy, in Africa, and in Syria. Altogether it is a varied and a wonderful army. Even its Staff is told off in numbers which would represent a force if placed in rank. There are 10 Field Marshals; there are 94 Generals of Division on active service—enough to make a company; there are 162 Generals of Brigade—a very respectable forlorn hope; there are 1370 Majors; and, as we have already said, there is a real army of 6871 Captains. It is a mammoth machine upon a mammoth scale. The cost must be tremendous; but as that cost is, in a great measure, contributed in kind by the people, the full amount is never brought out in figures.

France is at peace; but this great host is not all in France. The country could not contain it. It is ever seeking some theatre of action away from home. Some of it is holding Rome: it is holding Rome against Democrats, and Constitutionalists, and Papists. For whom it holds it no one knows; but it is holding Rome against every one, except only France. Another part is holding Syria and protecting the cedars of Lebanon. A large detachment is engaged in the conquest of Cochinchina, where its most formidable antagonists appear to be the mosquitoes,

but where a French Minister the other day told the French Chamber that France, having now put her foot, has no intention of withdrawing it. All this, however, is the pouring forth of military force in the mere wantonness of affluence, or in the embarrassment of wealth. It cannot be for such purposes of these that France requires an army of 600,000 men. One-third the number would suffice for all her actual wants, and leave enough to feed the Cochinchina mosquitoes and to guard the cedars of Lebanon. It may be that this immense establishment is but a fantasy of our neighbours. Very possibly France desires only to maintain this enormous body-guard in order to magnify herself before the world, and make herself terrible in the eyes of her neighbours. She may not have the least intention to use this force for any aggressive purpose. Up to this time she has only used it to break up Austria and make herself the arbiter of events in Italy. Mr. Cobden would denounce us as having some private interest in getting up a French war if we were to encourage the idea that an army of 600,000 Frenchmen could be of half as much consequence to London as a flock of 600 sheep upon the downs behind Dover.

But suppose these 600,000 men, with those armies of Generals, and Colonels, and Majors, and Captains, were not Frenchmen but Englishmen. Suppose that, instead of being kept up on the French side, they were kept on foot on the English side of the Straits. Will Mr. Cobden just pass over in his mind what the topics of indignation would be which he would feel bound to use in such a case? We do not mean the mere topics of expense. Would he not say, nay, has he not said, that it would be impossible to maintain such a force and remain at peace? Has he not, speaking by the mouths of his political friends, already objected to this to our rifle force—that it must create a military spirit in the country, and tend to produce war? Would he not say that such a display of force upon our part as that which France has now made would justify the Emperor of the French in any suspicions and in any preparations? Four hundred thousand men would be, according to the proportion of population, the equivalent as a garrison for these islands to the numbers now maintained for the defence of France. If 600,000 are necessary or harmless in France, the 400,000 would not be too much for England. If 400,000 would be utterly absurd in England, except for purposes of aggression, 600,000 must be a somewhat suspicious number for France to support while she has not an enemy upon her frontiers, or a neighbour of whose intentions she can even affect to be uncertain. We ask Mr. Cobden to tell us frankly whether, if our Government were to make any levies at all proportionate to those we have just shown in their official description, he would not say that they were a threat of war to France, and not only justified but necessitated on the part of the French Emperor a similar increase of force and preparation for hostility? Mr. Cobden is too candid a man not to admit that he would take this course, and that he would say all this with great energy, and perhaps with not a little acerbity. Is it, then, impossible for him to believe that it is just possible some Englishmen may honestly, and even reasonably, think they see the same danger to peace in the exaggeration of French armaments which Mr. Cobden would certainly see in the exaggeration of English armaments? Why is it that "politicians" are gratifying only their "caprices and passions" when they think it is reasonable to guard against the presence of a vast host within a few hours' railway of the cliffs opposite to Dover, while Mr. Cobden would only be defending "the legitimate interests of an industrious people" if he should denounce the inflammatory tendencies of an English army?—*Times*.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE famine, and the philanthropic measures taken to alleviate its terrible consequences, are the chief subjects of conversation in India. The area afflicted by the famine appears to comprise most parts of the country, and we gather from a letter in the *Delhi Gazette* that it even reaches to Cabul. Infants are abandoned by parents who can no longer satisfy their cravings, and mothers with their babes in their arms fling themselves into tanks and wells, in order to escape the pangs of hunger. "The accounts that I have heard of the distress round about here," says a correspondent at Nusseerabad, "are truly most awful. Those who have the means of migrating are all doing so from their famine-cursed country; and my military informants told me that on the line of march they had passed many camps of these unfortunate refugees from hunger hurrying on in search of a new Canaan. Everywhere was exhibited the tragedy of the deserted village. The aged and the infirm could be hardly said to be tenants where the jackal and the dog had undisputed sway. Human beings were seen grubbing up the anthills and robbing the occupants of their tiny hoards of precious grains of corn. Thus, I assure you, is no fancied picture—it is a fearful tragedy of real life." Not a drop of rain has fallen eastward of the Ganges from Cawnpore to Saharanpore this season, and the spring crop is wholly lost except where irrigation exists. As far south as Patna has the drought been felt, and a short opium crop will be the result there.

Meetings in all parts of the country are being held to raise subscriptions. The supreme Government has also contributed largely to the famine relief fund. In Bombay alone nearly a lac and a quarter of rupees (£12,500) are expected to be raised by the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants, and the sum of 85,000 rupees has been already paid in relief of suffering humanity. Government and private enterprise are sending vast supplies of grain into the famine stricken districts; and every possible facility is afforded by them for the transport of provisions.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor, on taking his seat in the Justice-room at the Mansion House, said:—

I am desirous of calling public attention to a communication which has been addressed to me from Calcutta by Colonel Baird Smith, stating that, in consequence of the dreadful famine which is devastating the North-Western Provinces of India, a committee, of which he is chairman, are very anxious that I, as the chief magistrate of the city of London, should convene a public meeting at the Mansion House in order that something may be done towards the alleviation of the dire distress. On the receipt of that letter I caused inquiries to be made of those influential persons in this city who, occupying high commercial positions, and being, moreover, well acquainted with Indian affairs, appeared likely to afford the best advice as to the conduct of a public meeting for such an object being well attended, and I consulted with them as to the expediency of convening it. The result of those inquiries has tended to show that, having regard to the many demands which have been made on the public benevolence during the last few months, an apprehension exists that there would be no reasonable prospect of a meeting for the purpose in question being attended with any considerable success. I found on making inquiry that few or none were likely to come forward and take part in a requisition in this case, and the consequence is that I have been obliged to write to Colonel Baird Smith to state what I have done, and to express my regret that I have not been able to meet the wishes of the committee in Calcutta in the way suggested by him. I have, however, intimated to him that I would endeavour to make the matter known through the organs of public intelligence, and that, if any contributions were sent to me, I should be happy in being the medium by which they could be forwarded to India.

As might have been expected, this statement did not pass unnoticed. A number of gentlemen called on the Lord Mayor, and convinced him that a meeting ought to be called.

MAJOR YELVERTON.—The following notice has been issued at Dublin:—Suspension of Major Yelverton.—"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, March 18.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the General commanding the forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders. By command, J. S. BROWNE, Deputy Adjutant-General." The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton is about to publish a book, it is said—perhaps the worst experiment she could make, but an experiment that is sure to pay—at least once.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be freely open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock. At other times admission is restricted to Wednesday and Saturdays, from twelve to five o'clock. Tickets are no longer required.

## IRELAND.

THE MARRIAGE LAW OF IRELAND.—A public meeting was held in Dublin on Monday night for the purpose of considering the above question. The Rev. Drs. Fitzpatrick, Urick, and other clergymen took part in the proceedings. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the existing state of the law regarding the celebration of marriages in Ireland affords great facilities for clandestine and improper marriages, which facilities ought to be immediately and effectually removed." "That the Irish Marriage Act of 1844 creates offensive and oppressive distinctions amongst different bodies of professing Christians, which distinctions, being an invasion of the civil and religious liberties of many and large classes of her Majesty's subjects, ought to be immediately and totally abolished." "That there is greatly required a simple, uniform, and efficient system of registration of marriages to be strictly and impartially enforced on all persons; and that no satisfactory law for that object can be passed until the enactment for the celebration of marriage shall have been rendered simple, salutary, and impartial." A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolutions, was also adopted.

## THE PROVINCES.

COUNTRY RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.—Gradually the important step is being taken of forming county associations for advancing the efficiency and securing the permanency of rifle volunteer companies. On Saturday a large meeting was presided over by the Earl of Chichester, at Brighton, for the purpose of getting up a rifle association for the county of Sussex. Resolutions were adopted relative to that object, nominating a council, and laying down the rules for its guidance. The all-important point of funds also met with due attention by a liberal subscription made on the spot.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.—John Strong, son of a farmer at Stourmouth, East Kent, has been committed for trial charged with having caused the destruction of his father's premises and those of two other farmers, by setting fire to them. The prisoner, in answer to the three distinct charges preferred against him, said, "I can say the reason I did it. Yesterday I went to my father's to dinner. He said, 'You don't do any work at all. You come and get your food, and that is all you care for. You shall never come into this house again.' My father turned me out of doors. I had no trade nor money, and what was I to do? I have nothing more to say." It is stated that the prisoner broke the pump on his father's premises, so as to prevent any water being obtained, and endeavoured to thrust the old gentleman into the flames. He has been in the Army, and twice in the police-force.

THE GANK LAWS.—A constable discovering two poachers on a farm near Birmingham attempted to arrest them. They resisted, and one called on the other to put a claspknife into the constable. Thereupon the constable made use of a loaded cane, engaging the two men at once. The result was that one of the poachers died from the effects of his wounds. A jury has found a verdict of "Homicide in self-defence."—A desperate encounter took place last week between the head keeper of the Digby estate, near Colleshill, with two under keepers, and a gang of thirteen poachers. The marauders showed such a determined front that the whole of them made good their retreat, carrying with them their nets and the produce of their night's poaching. The plunder was afterwards found secreted in a tunnel.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—In a small workshop behind the saleroom of a Mr. Grierson, gutta-percha boot and shoe maker at Newcastle, a pan containing gutta-percha and naphtha was on the fire. A man named Young observed that the composition was in flames. He ran up to the workshops, and called Mr. Grierson and two workmen, named Wallis and Pietre. These three men went into the room, and Wallis foolishly attempted to take the pan off the fire, instead of allowing the composition to blaze up the chimney. In his efforts to remove it his clothes became ignited, and the whole of the composition was thrown on the floor and instantly became a sheet of flame. Wallis's companions had passed into a cellar to get wet cloths wherewith to damp the fire, but as they came out Wallis was hurried out of the shop, through the saleroom, into the street, and was there thrown down on the pavement, and his burning clothes pulled off. He was, however, very severely burned, and died on Sunday. Mr. Grierson, a labourer named Kirkland, and a shoemaker named Panton were also much burned. When the pan fell the flame darted up a staircase, passed rooms on three stories, and set on fire a workroom in the attic. From the windows and roof of this room the flames burst with fearful vehemence. In a room on the first story two men were working, and these leaped out of the window and escaped without injury. It was then believed that no one remained in the house, the upper part of which was burnt out. But one of the firemen afterwards found on the second landing, amongst a heap of rubbish, the charred remains of James Scott, one of the workmen.

MALIGNANT FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.—An uncomfortable feeling exists in Liverpool, caused by several cases of very malignant fever having occurred there. The facts, so far as they can be at present gathered, are these:—Some time ago, an Egyptian frigate having arrived in the Mersey, one or two of the crew had been seized with fever of a most malignant type: they were conveyed to the Southern Hospital, where one of them died. The fever, or one of an exceedingly similar character, made its appearance almost simultaneously with that event among the attendants at the hospital. The fever originating on board an Egyptian vessel has given rise to the rumour that it is the plague. The improbabilities of any such epidemic arising on the shores of the Mersey are rendered all but conclusive by all medical testimony, notwithstanding which considerable anxiety has been excited.

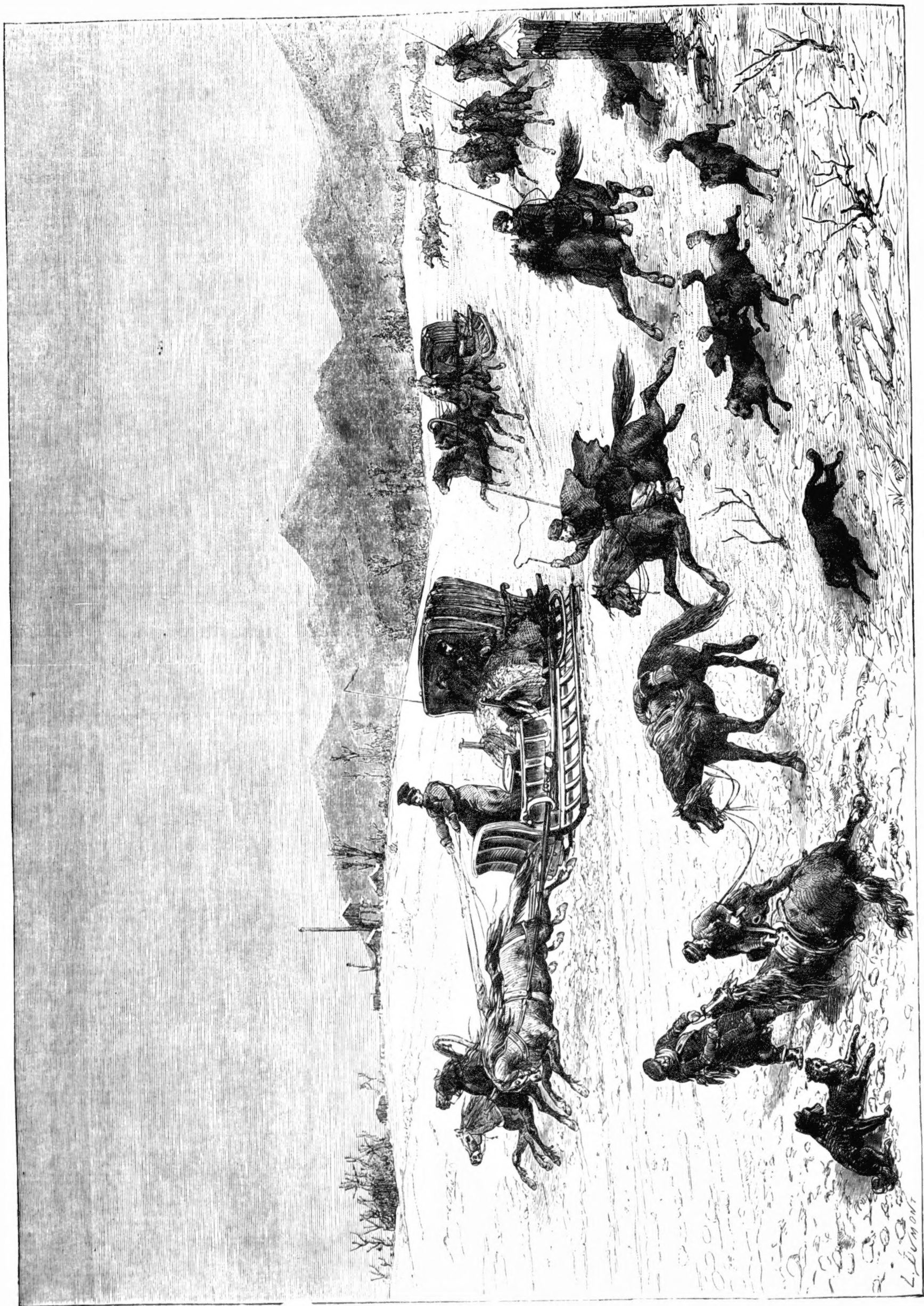
DOG-FIGHTING AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening information was received by the police that a dog-fight was going on in the cellar of a beer-house in Manchester. A number of officers were sent to the place. Looking through the grating of the cellar they saw the dogs fighting; but a woman called out "Police! put up the dogs!" and immediately the dogs were hid and the gas-piping torn down. Some of the men got out of the cellar through a window, but the police managed to convey to the lockups sixty men.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS BY A POLISH ADVENTURER.—Baron Zychlinski was brought up at Nottingham, on remand, on Tuesday. Counselor Meewether (for the prosecution) said that since the prisoner's last examination great diligence had been used to bring evidence from Berlin as to the prisoner being the person he stated himself to be. The prosecutor's attorney (Mr. Campbell) had had an interview with Lord John Russell, and by his advice and assistance Lord Loftus, our Ambassador at Berlin, had been communicated with, and the prosecution was now prepared with a witness who was a soldier in the regiment from which the prisoner was a deserter. This witness was also provided with a letter of identity from Colonel Goltz, the commander of the regiment of which prisoner had stated he was a captain, and he would refute his statement. This evidence having been given, the magistrates again remanded the prisoner for a week.

DARING ESCAPE FROM LYNN GAOL.—David Williamson, turnkey of Lynn Gaol, went a few evenings since into a cell into which four desperate characters, named Loxton, Howell, Cooper, and Howes, were confined, awaiting their trial at the Lynn Quarter Sessions. He was immediately seized by two of them, who threw him on the ground, gagged him, and pinioned his legs and neck together with a piece of hoop about six inches long, which they had sharpened up. One of the prisoners attempted to take his life, and, but for the interposition of one of the others, this would most assuredly have been done. The officer's keys were taken from him, and, led by Howes, the prisoners passed through room after room until they got into the garden, when they scaled a wall about ten feet high, and made their escape. The turnkey, after a short time, became conscious. Fortunately he had a large claspknife in his pocket, with which he severed his bonds, and then, with blood streaming from his face, hands, and legs, he called aloud for help (the prisoners had bolted him in the cell). The governor's wife heard him—the governor himself being absent—and went and liberated the poor fellow. Information was at once given to the police of the borough, and the prisoners were all recaptured at some distance from Lynn. The resistance they offered was, with one exception, most violent. Howes was met on his way back to Lynn to give himself up. He states that the other prisoners had threatened to stab him with the instrument referred to if he did not assist them. They have all been heavily ironed, and put into separate cells.

REFORM MEETING AT THE STANDARD THEATRE.—A Reform demonstration took place at the Standard Theatre, at the east end of London, on Tuesday night. The house was crowded. Mr. Newton presided, and the principal speeches were delivered by Lord Teynham, Mr. Black, and Mr. Wilks. The latter gentleman, who spoke for a committee, said, "If you ask what our programme is, I answer not by a phrase but by a single word—a word dear to the hearts of Englishmen, a word so often despised and put down, but a comprehensive and glorious word—Charism. This is our programme; but we have also a policy. We mean to get this thing. We intend to win by the simple old plan of pulling down the barrier before us stone by stone, and making each stone a step to climb higher and higher until the barrier is won. To use an illustration of my own, we mean to put in as many as we can through the window, that these may open the door for the rest." Mr. Wilks also said that Richard Cobden had told him, many years ago, "that he feared he had done wrong in getting a big loaf for his countrymen, because the big loaf stops their throat, and prevents them crying out for their political rights." The principal resolution denounced the Government and the House of Commons for "their extravagant expenditure of the public money, and their contemptuous refusal of Reform;" urged public support of such motions as have been brought forward by Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines; and recommended the formation of political unions for the purpose of securing to the people the most radical measures of Reform.



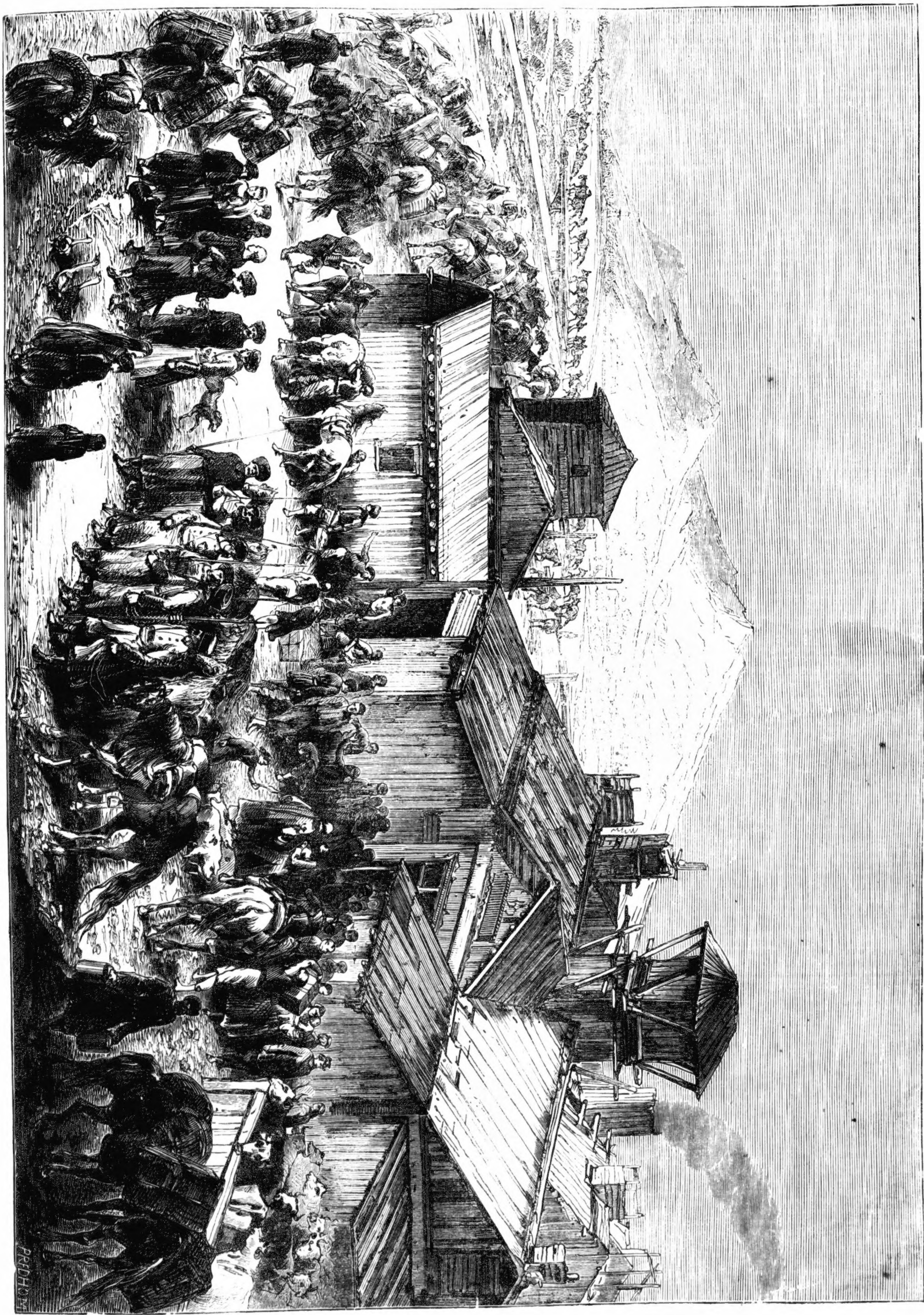


POST SLEDGES BETWEEN PEKIN AND ST. PETERSBURG.

L. Dumont



RUSSIAN FACTORY AT KACHAGAR, ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER. FROM A SKETCH BY IVAN IVANOVICH.





## THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

ALREADY, profiting by the events of our last war with the Celestial Empire, Russia has concluded a somewhat voluminous treaty, which has been ratified and signed between General Ignatieff and a mandarin of the first class deputed for the conclusion of the agreement. This treaty, which consists of some fifteen articles, is designed to fix with certainty the limitations of the border territory between the two countries, so that the frontiers may be definitively recognised, and a thorough understanding of their relative territories be ensured by each of the contracting parties.

At the time when the first arrangement was signed at Tien-Tsin the Chinese had already ceded to Russia all the territory of the Amoor River; but the first object of the treaty had, after all, not been accomplished, which was the distinct settlement of the actual frontier belonging to each nation.

By the new agreement the two Rivers Ussuri and Amoor, as far as the Lake Chinkaj, serve as the frontier line between the two empires. This line traverses in one direction, following the chain of mountains which runs between the River Chout-Choun and the sea, and terminates at Tu-Min-Asin, close to the sea itself. The whole of the eastern territory appertains to Russia, the western to China. It is an immense tract of country, with a border line which extends to more than six hundred miles, and containing magnificent ports; beautiful rivers, easily navigable; and Russia has contrived to annex to herself this vast possession by a skilful stroke of the pen.

The Russians can now travel across the boundaries of the Celestial Empire at will, either alone or in caravans where a number journey together, although the voyagers are not to exceed three hundred in one company.

The celebrated Russian couriers are now making the journey from St. Petersburg to Peking by means of relays of horses and swift sledges. From station to station their pickets carry the mails across the new tract. Our Engraving represents an incident during the conveyance of the news from Peking of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the Chinese and the allied forces.

The new arrangements will give an enormous advantage to Russian commerce in China. At Urga a regular consular agent is already established, who occupies the position of arbitrator in all matters relating to the commerce between traders of the two nations; while at Kachagar the Chinese Government have authorised the construction of a factory, with both a mosque and a church, for those who are employed in the works carried on there.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 153.

### THE MUTILATION DEBATE.

THE debate on the mutilation of the Afghan papers came off last Tuesday week, and it is now with many an old story. But this business we feel persuaded will turn up again. It cannot be that those who feel strongly upon the subject will rest satisfied with the decision come to after a short debate in a thin House without making some attempt to get it rescinded, or, at all events, to have the question more thoroughly ventilated; and therefore we shall, without apology, late as it is, recur to the debate of Tuesday, the 19th, and give some sketch of the drama and its actors. On the opening of the House not many members thought that anything important was coming on. Mr. Dunlop's notice was on the paper; but few seemed to know what it was about, and still fewer were aware of its portentous character. Indeed, there was a rumour that at about eight the House would be counted out. "There is only a notice by Mr. Crawford about the Indian double income tax, and another for a Committee about some Afghan documents that were printed twenty years ago, and then Mr. Alecock has a dreary motion on turnpike roads. I shall not stop, and there is no occasion to pair." Such was the reasoning of scores of members; and the House very soon dwindled away until at one time there were not more than sixty or seventy members present. But there was no danger of a count out. The Government whips could not with any decency attempt or consent to such a thing when the Government was to be formally arraigned; nor would it have been possible if they had wished for it, for though the House thinned there were plenty of members waiting in the lobbies and ante-rooms to rush up if a count had been attempted. The bulk of the members were, it is true, unaware of the importance of Mr. Dunlop's notice; but then there were more than three times forty who were quite alive to the magnitude of the question, and kept closely in attendance to prevent its failure for want of a House. Indeed, any one who knows much about the House and its ways could see that a count was not to be thought of. The Ministers were present in great force. Disraeli and several of his confederates were in attendance; and last, not least, Mr. Bright kept his seat—a sure sign that something important was toward, for the honourable member for Birmingham never wastes his time about trifles. We had a gentleman named Murrough in the House once who, because he always rushed up when a count was on hand to make a House, was called "the honourable and forthright member." This gentleman was the very opposite of Mr. Bright, for Mr. Murrough was most active and most important when trifles which attracted little attention were before the House, whereas the presence of Mr. Bright is a sure sign that weighty business is on hand.

### MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop, who moved for the Committee, is, perhaps, as little known to your readers as any man in the House; but inside he is well known as a man of no small ability and influence. His age is sixty-three. He is a member of the Scottish Bar, and has been legal adviser to the Free Church ever since the disruption. His influence in the House does not arise from his oratorical powers, for, though he can speak well, he is not an orator. And, moreover, his voice is too weak for him ever to be a very effective speaker. What, then, is it that gives Mr. Dunlop his influence? The answer is, his shrewd business abilities, his position as the representative of a powerful ecclesiastical organisation, and the reputation for sterling integrity which for eleven years has been gathering around him. Mr. Dunlop's politics are Liberal. He votes against church rates; he advocates an extension of the suffrage; but he is never factious; hardly, indeed, can be called a partisan. Such is Mr. Dunlop. And it will be seen at once that the question of these miserable mutilations was not and could not be considered a trifle in the hands of such a man. Indeed, it was generally felt in the House, and probably by no one more than Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, that the fact that Mr. Dunlop had taken up the matter, and stepped somewhat out of his usual course to impeach the Government, was a very weighty one. Mr. Dunlop's personal appearance is so singular that he may be easily discovered by any of our readers who may wish to single him out. He sits on the third seat from the floor, immediately behind Lord Palmerston. He is somewhat tall, very thin; has a thin, pale face, something of a Puritanic cast of countenance which is increased by the manner in which his light-coloured long hair flows back over the collar of his coat behind. In short, a painter could scarcely find a better model for a Puritan or Covenantant of the preaching, sort, if he should ever want the like of that for a picture. Why Mr. Dunlop took up the question I know not, for he seldom meddles with anything but Scotch business. Perhaps the *esprit du corps* had something to do with it, for Sir Alexander Burnes was, I think, a Scotchman, and probably was known to Mr. Dunlop, or it might be that it was after all an accident. By accident possibly he became acquainted with the facts. Whilst he mused upon them the fire burned, and burned, until, compelled by something like an inspiration, this usually quiet and somewhat retiring man was forced to attempt a redress of the wrong which had been done to the gallant officer whose reputation had been sacrificed, and to the British Parliament which had been tricked by the mutilation of these despatches. But,

however this may be, he did his work well. No man could have done it better. His statement of facts was consecutive and clear; and, though he every now and then denounced the wrong which had been done in forcible terms, his manner and language were generally calm and dispassionate. Lord Palmerston took exception to some of the terms used, and especially to the word "forgery;" but as Mr. Dunlop did not apply this word to any one, but only to the transaction itself, one is at a loss to know why his Lordship should be offended. And is it not a forgery so to alter a man's letter as to make it say exactly the opposite of what he intended, and still keep his signature at the bottom? As was well asked by an honourable member, "If I send a letter to a friend to tell him that a certain man whose character he wishes to ascertain is honest, and some one puts in the syllable 'dis,' and makes the word dishonest, is not that forgery?"

### LORD PALMERSTON AND MR. DISRAELI.

"The days of our years are three score years and ten," says the old Hebrew Psalmist plaintively; and then he goes on to intimate that if any should by reason of extra strength arrive at four score years there is little for him but labour and sorrow—a sort of life in death, which is not desirable. And as it was then so it is now, as a rule. Few men are fit for labour after seventy. Physical and mental powers show signs of failure, and perhaps both. The eyes become dim, the limbs totter, memory loses its grasp of facts, imagination flags, and everything intimates that the man has already entered into the projected shadow of the grand coming event. But we have notable exceptions to this rule, and Lord Palmerston is one of the most remarkable. He has past over the boundary line by seven years, is fast approaching to four score, and yet shows no sign of failure—walks even more briskly than he did ten years ago, and rides as rapidly and as far at a stretch. Somewhere about 1818, when Mr. Wikoff was at Broadlands, Lord Palmerston proposed to take a morning ride to the New Forest. "How far is it?" said Mr. W. "Only ten miles," replied his Lordship. "Ten out and ten in make twenty. I fear I must decline the honour." And Mr. Wikoff expressed his astonishment that a man over sixty could accomplish such a feat. But we will venture to say that his Lordship would do it as easily now; and, if need were, would come afterwards down to the House, sit there until three in the morning, and make an hour-long speech into the bargain. On the Tuesday night in question Lord Palmerston was all himself, and proved all that we have said about the non-failure of his powers. He stood up for an hour and a half by the clock; his action was as animated and his voice as clear as ever; and, though he had to steer through some difficult straits, never once did his presence of mind and sagacity fail him; and though he had to run over an intricate complication of facts which happened twenty years ago, and had no notes to guide him, not once did he slip, nor did he even hesitate for a moment. Nor were the ingenuity, the tact, the skill, with which he carried out his purpose less remarkable, not to say admirable, than the other mental and the physical powers which he displayed; for all through the speech there was evidently a purpose. To entirely rebut the charge was impossible; and therefore the object of the noble Lord was to draw off the minds of the members from the point at issue—to trail away, so to speak, the dogs from the scent; and, as a mere study, nothing could be more interesting to mark with what skill this was accomplished. "But what about the morale of this mode of dealing with such a subject?" Well, of that the less that is said the better. Suffice it to say that his Lordship was eminently successful, and we have no doubt that it was in a great measure owing to this speech that the majority was so large in favour of the Government. Indeed, it was only on this ground that we can account for the fact that not a few of the Radicals went with the Ministers. They were fairly, we apprehend, mystified by this ingenious harangue. Of Disraeli's speech we have little to say. The right hon. gentlemen were in a difficulty. He could not defend the mutilations, nor could he vote with Mr. Dunlop; for if he had decided upon this course he would have taken his party with him, probably have beaten the Government, and in that case he must have taken their position. But this he is not prepared to do at present, and hence his difficulty. So he was obliged to back out of his fix as well as he could. It was a difficult business, and though he succeeded at last, and perhaps as well as could be expected, his retreat was neither graceful nor easy. Indeed, we never heard the right hon. gentleman labour and hesitate and stammer as he did on this occasion. But what wonder. He was beating up against wind and tide, and with a divided and mutinous crew.

### MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's was an able, noble, speech. Indeed, he never spoke better than on this occasion. The ability was shown in the manner in which he quietly led us back to the question in hand, cleared it of the mists in which it had been involved, and set it before us in its true shape and bearing. Some of the sleek partisans of the Government found great fault with his denunciations as being too fierce and almost unparliamentary; and vehement they were, no doubt, especially in that part of his speech where, standing almost immediately over the Ministerial bench, and pointing downwards with his finger, he exclaimed—

Once more I ask the noble Lord to tell us who did it? He knows who did it. Was it his right hand, or was it Lord Broughton's right hand, or was it some clever secretary in the Foreign Office or in the India Office, who did this work? I say the House has a right to know. We want to know that. We want to drag the delinquent before the public. We want to know, because we wish to deter any other Minister from committing the like offence; and we want to know it most of all to vindicate the character and honour of Parliament. Nothing can sink Parliament to a lower state of degradation and abasement than that it should permit Ministers of the Crown to lay upon the table, upon questions involving the sacrifice of £20,000,000 of money and 20,000 lives, documents which are not true—which slander your own public servants, and what is more base than all, slander them when they are dead and not here to answer.

The effect of this part of the hon. member's speech was something appalling. The Ministers seemed positively to quail under it; and for the moment every man in the House appeared to shrink as before the blast of a storm. But whether it was too strong, too severe, we leave our readers to settle.

### THE END.

For some time the Government whips were in great excitement. The debate had taken a turn which they did not expect, and had assumed an importance which they had not foreseen. And if Mr. Disraeli should pronounce against the Government, it was not difficult to perceive that the Ministry would be placed in great danger. Scouts were therefore sent off in every direction to bring up men on whom the whips could rely; and in about half an hour some score or two of auxiliaries arrived whose white waistcoats and ties proved that they were dining out, or were at the Opera, and little expected the summons. Meanwhile Disraeli had pronounced for the Government, and the division was safe. But already rumours are about that the matter is to come on again in form of a substantive motion after Easter.

THE WAKEFIELD BURNING PROSECUTION.—The *Leeds Times* says:—"We believe we are right in stating that it is the intention of the Government to enter fresh indictments against Messrs. J. B. Charlesworth and J. C. D. Charlesworth, at the July Assizes at York, and that Mr. Fernandez will then be brought before the Court by *habeas corpus* to give evidence."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.—The great eight-oared race between the champion rowers of Oxford and Cambridge took place on Saturday. With the water favourable, and the weather all that could be desired, a fair start was made, about eleven o'clock, from Putney. For a few seconds Cambridge had the lead; but the Oxonians shortly recovered their loss, and ultimately shot ahead, pulling past the flag boat at Mortlake thirty strokes in advance of their opponents, the entire distance being accomplished in 23 min. 27 sec. Both crews dined at Willis's Rooms in the evening, at the invitation of the Thames Subscription Club.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

SYRIA.—HOLSTEIN.

Lord Wodehouse, in reply to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, stated that the papers relating to the prolonged occupation of Syria by the French troops would be laid before the House on its reassembling after the Easter recess. In answer to Lord Ellenborough, he said it was true that the Committee appointed on behalf of the States of Holstein had refused both the propositions made by the King of Denmark, and had instructed the President to lay the matter before the Diet.

### THE MEXICAN DEBT.

Lord Wodehouse, in reply to Lord Clanricarde, recounted the negotiations which had taken place between the British and Mexican Governments in regard to the debt due to the Mexican bondholders, and said that the Government of President Juarez was using its best efforts to repay the money taken by General Miramon from the British Consulate. So large a sum, however, as 600,000 dolrs. could not be replaced immediately, and it was possible some delay might take place. The Government had also claimed the restitution of 400,000 dolrs. abstracted by General Degollado. The Government had issued instructions to insist on the repayment of the money, and would continue to insist upon it.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Tuesday, the 9th of April.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed Monday, April 15, as the day on which he would make his financial statement, instead of Thursday, the 11th.

### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon this bill, the amendments of which were ordered to be reported, and the bill was ordered to be re-printed.

### THE KOSUTH NOTES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked Sir G. C. Lewis how Sir Richard Mayne became possessed of, and who translated for him, the Kosuth note manufactured by Messrs. Day upon which he gave Sir Richard instructions? and whether the note was the same afterwards exhibited by Count Apponyi in the Court of Chancery?

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. Duncombe, after referring to his former explanations on the subject, and stating that he was far from imputing blame to Mr. Day, said the note had been brought to Sir R. Mayne by a policeman, that it was translated for him at the Foreign Office, and that it was the same note exhibited at the Court of Chancery, he (Sir George) having given directions that the note should be handed over to the Austrian authorities. He justified the course which the Government had taken in the matter.

### ARMY AND NAVY BALANCE.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE called attention to the mode in which the vote of credit of £350,000 for naval and military services in China for the year 1859-60 had been dealt with, and to the importance of regulating the system of dealing with the unexpended balances of votes for Army and Navy services.

General PEEL discussed at some length the details of the disbursement of the sum in question.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Sir S. Northcote, gave explanations as to the expenditure of the vote of credit, professing himself unable to see how it could be alleged that there had been any misapplication of the vote, and contending that the course taken by the Government had been strictly consistent with the terms of the Act.

### TEA AND SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. GREGGON called attention to the customs duties now levied on tea and sugar, suggesting the policy of reducing them upon fiscal grounds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed to Mr. Greggson that it was, of course, out of his power to enter into a discussion on the subject of duties. He then gave further explanations regarding the vote of credit for the China expedition in reply to Sir S. Northcote and General Peel.

### SIR BALDWIN WALKER.

Lord ELCHO put a series of questions to Lord C. Paget on the subject of the supposed "abduction" of Sir Baldwin Walker, stating the reasons which had induced him to put the questions. He detailed certain circumstances which, he said, had been related to him in connection with the subject, and invited Lord Clarence to offer any explanations in addition to those which had been very recently given in "another place."

Lord C. PAGET went through the very searching questions put to him, giving replies and explanations, and, with respect to the last—"Whether any instructions were sent through Admiral Bruce or through any other person, to Sir Baldwin Walker, desiring him to go to sea immediately, and not to allow himself to be caught"—he declared that neither the Duke of Somerset, nor himself, nor any person connected with the Admiralty, had sent such instructions.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that there was another question which bore upon the relations between the Ministers of the Crown and the House of Commons. He insisted that it was an act of great impropriety and of disrespect to the House on the part of the Admiralty to grant the Committee and to allow of the departure of so necessary a witness as Sir Baldwin Walker.

Some further discussion followed before the subject dropped.

### THE POLISH GUERRILLAS.—MIRAMON.—SYRIA.

Lord H. VANE called attention to recent occurrences at Warsaw, and inquired whether the Government had received any official intelligence of those occurrences, suggesting that her Majesty's Government should avail themselves of every opportunity of verifying certain points in favour of the Poles upon the consideration of that of Russia?

Lord W. GRAHAM asked Lord J. Russell whether he had received any information respecting the proceedings of the French Minister in Mexico and Captain Le Roy, commanding the French brig-of-war *Le Mercure*, in assisting the escape of General Miramon from Mexico; and, if so, whether he had applied to the French Government for any explanation of such proceedings?

Mr. MONSELL asked what system of government was to be established in the Lebanon upon the withdrawal thence of the French troops—whether the Christian inhabitants were to be again consigned to Turkish protection, which was Turkish oppression?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the various questions addressed to him. In answer to the inquiry of Lord W. Graham, he said no official despatches had been received on the subject of the escape of Miramon, and no steps could be taken until all the circumstances of the case were known. Regarding the events at Warsaw, he observed that it was necessary to speak with very great reserve; but he could say thus much, that the conduct of the people had shown much forbearance, and, on the other hand, the Emperor of Russia had evinced the greatest desire to improve the condition of his subjects. He did not think it would be right for her Majesty's Government to interfere on the subject. To the question put by Mr. Monsell, he replied that it was one of very great difficulty. A violent animosity subsisted between the Maronites and the Druses; but European occupation could not go on for ever, since it would be transferring the country from Turkey to some other Power.

### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. COCHRANE moved a resolution—"That the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Civil Service Appointments proves that the present system of examinations should be modified, in order to meet the requirements of the public service." He was arguing in support of his motion when the House was counted out.

The House is adjourned to the 8th of April.

THE ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.—Another countenblast has been blown against tobacco. The British Anti-Tobacco Society met on Thursday week, and denounced smokers and smoking. According to these gentlemen, the bowl of a tobacco-pipe is Pandora's box, without even Hope at the bottom. The ills that flesh is heir to apparently owe their existence to the practice of sucking, and, of course, no diseases were known here before Sir Walter Raleigh's importation of the fragrant weed.

COBRAGUOTOS RESCUE.—While the Ternagant frigate, commanded by Captain Robert Hall, was on her way down the Mexican coast, to meet the Admiral at Panama, in the early part of February, a sudden cry one morning of "Man overboard!" startled the usual monotony of the ship, and a sailor, evidently a bad swimmer, was seen struggling in the water some fifty yards astern. The sea was very smooth, and all the morning a huge shark had been playing round and round the ship, while at the time a line with a piece of pork on a hook had been flung astern in hopes of tempting the sea-giant. Regardless of that, the First Lieutenant of the ship, Lieutenant George Fitzroy, sprang into the chains, thence into the water, and reached the drowning seaman, who clung so tightly to his neck as to paralyse his efforts, and they would both have been drowned had not a gunner of the Marine Artillery, seeing how matters stood, jumped into the sea, and succeeded in holding up the two struggling men. In the meanwhile the life-buoys had been dropped, the mainyard backed, the ship's head brought round, and the quarter-boat lowered with a rapidity which nothing but the discipline of a man-of-war can ensure; and, amid the deafening cheers of the officers and men, the sailor and his two noble rescuers were brought on board again—we may add, not one moment too quickly; for as soon as the monster would have recovered the fright which the splash into the sea caused him he would have returned to the place, and one of the three would at least have fallen a victim to his horrible jaws.



# FUNERAL OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

PRIVATELY, yet with much of the state and ceremony befitting her exalted rank, the mortal remains of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent have been interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. As compared with other Royal funerals, that of Monday was unusually private, even more so than the interment of the late Duchess of Gloucester. It was a sorrowful and a solemn burial, but almost unmarked by that pomp of woe which, until very recently, so disfigured these mournful occasions. It was in strict accordance with the wishes of her late Royal Highness that the ceremony was conducted in this private manner. Every shop in the town of Windsor was closed, and every house had its blinds down. This dead aspect of the streets on a chill wet day was in itself sufficiently sad and mournful to almost oppress the spectator, and the great bell of Windsor Chapel, tolling heavily at intervals of five minutes, seemed to fill the very air with gloom. As was previously arranged, the remains of the late Duchess were removed from Frogmore with the strictest privacy in the morning. The hearse left the mansion at four o'clock a.m., suitably escorted, and attended by some members of the Royal household. From Frogmore it proceeded slowly across the park towards the chapel, which is only about a mile distant. At five o'clock, as the dawn was breaking, the procession reached the chapel, when the massive coffin was received by the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and removed upon a bier to the north nave, near the tomb of Princess Charlotte. Here an inclosure had been formed by temporary screens of black cloth, within which the body was deposited in charge of the officers appointed by the Lord Chamberlain till the hour fixed for the interment arrived.

But little change had been made in the interior of the chapel for this sad occasion, though the change, slight as it was, being one of colour, seemed to alter the whole aspect of the fine old building. The nave and aisles were covered with black cloth, which, stretching over the chapel, passed beneath the organ-loft into the choir. The steps leading to the communion-table, the communion-table itself, and the walls at the back were also draped with black cloth. Thus the groined arches and fine white columns of the chapel had, by contrast with the floor, a ghastly look; while on the floor itself so deep seemed the dark hue that it was difficult to distinguish the forms of the attendants as, clad in deep mourning, they moved noiselessly to and fro. Within the choir the contrast and the gloom were greater still. The stained window over the communion-table let in but little of the gloomy day beyond just bringing out in bright relief the heraldic banners of the Knights of the Garter, and making the sombre darkness of the wide space beneath appear yet darker still. So complete was the obscurity of this floor that the steps into the stalls and leading to the communion-table would have been undistinguishable had they not been marked along the edges with bands of white, which gave a still more skeleton aspect to the place. Leading from the end of the chapel up into the choir in front of the holy table was a narrow line of white to guide the assistants, while under the pall, in wheeling up the bier. This terminated at a broad square aperture in the floor, which, gloomy and sombre as was all around, was darker than all the rest. This was the grave. It was not, as has been stated, in the Royal vault, or even very near it. In the preparation necessary for the ceremony of Monday the Royal vault has never been opened. Three keys are necessary to gain access to the interior of that last resting-place of our Kings. One of these is in the custody of the Sovereign, one in that of the Lord Chamberlain, and one in that of the authorities of the chapel. The entrance to it is gained by removing the masonry in front of the altar. At about twelve feet below the surface is a vaulted passage, leading towards the altar, but inclining to the left till almost underneath Wolsey's Chapel is a kind of crypt, all access to which is cut off by massive iron gates. Round the walls of this, in narrow recesses, placed in tiers three deep, are deposited the bodies of nearly all the Royal family of the house of Hanover. It was in the entrance of the passage leading to this Royal vault that the remains of the late Duchess of Kent were deposited. In these Royal obsequies the aperture down which the entrance to the passage leading to the vault is gained is not seen till the close of the funeral service. A square platform, which is worked from beneath by powerful machinery, completely fills the opening. On this the coffin is placed, and at the appointed portion of the service slowly sinks down out of sight. It is in the night, after the conclusion of the ceremony, that it is wheeled on a bier along the passage, and finally deposited in a niche of the Royal tombhouse. In the case of her late Royal Highness this has not been done. The body has simply been lowered on the platform to the bottom of the entrance. The stone will be replaced over the mouth of the opening, and the remains left undisturbed till the completion of the mausoleum at Frogmore, when they will again be raised on the platform, and removed with the utmost privacy to the part of the grounds of Frogmore where her Royal Highness had expressed her wish to be interred.

None of those who took part in the procession, or who had been honoured with the Queen's commands to attend the ceremony, were admitted to the chapel till after ten o'clock. Those of the nobility, Foreign Ministers, and ladies of the Royal household who attended occupied the stalls on each side of the choir. Those who assisted at the ceremony assembled in the Chapter House. Almost over this, like a projected Gothic window with narrow latticed panes, is the pew her Majesty uses when attending Divine service in the chapel, and immediately beneath it are the elaborate wrought-iron gates, the work of Quentin Matsys, which give entrance to the Wolsey Chapel, almost directly over the Royal vault.

Lord John Russell and the Portuguese Minister were among the first to take their places in the stalls. They were followed almost immediately after by Lord Palmerston, the Belgian Minister, the Prussian Minister, the Saxon Minister, Earl Granville, and the Hanoverian Minister. Seated on the same side, also, were the Earl St. Germans, the Marquis of Ailesbury; General Count Dumas, Gentleman in Waiting to the Queen Marie Antoinette; the Duke of Atholl, Sir Charles Phipps, Colonel Biddulph, the Right Hon. Mr. Hamilton, the Bishop of Oxford, the Hon. J. Howard, Colonel the Hon. A. Nelson, Major-General Seymour, Sir James Clark, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Ruland, the Hon. J. Bruce, Colonel Vernon Harcourt; the Rev. H. M. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; the Rev. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor; Mr. R. Couper, and the Rev. A. Walbaum. The ladies invited to attend mostly occupied the stalls on the right hand. All were not only clad in the deepest mourning, but wore over their heads thick crape veils which completely enveloped their entire figures. In the dim light of the chapel and in the black drapery of the floor it was exceedingly difficult to perceive even their forms as they glided silently across the chapel to their respective seats. They were the Marchioness of Ely, the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the Countess de Brühl, the Countess de Hohenhausen, Lady Geraldine Somerset, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Lady Mary Hood, Lady Emily Seymour, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lady Clark, Ladies Mary and Victoria Howard, Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, Lady Charlotte Lockyer, Lady Digby, and Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley.

At eleven o'clock the curtain at the side of the little chapel in which the body had been laid was drawn aside, and, slowly advancing almost by inches at a time, the body was moved out into the chapel. The coffin was laid on a plain black cloth bier, mounted on small wheels inside. Over all was cast the pall, which, in order to conceal the assistants who moved the bier, was of unusual size. At the head and feet and at the sides were heraldic escutcheons in a silver framing, which stood out in bright contrast to the deep black velvet of the pall. The escutcheons contained two shields—those of the Duke of Kent the Royal arms encircled by the Garter, and those of the late Duchess as a Princess of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Before the foot of the coffin Colonel Lord James Murray bore, on a black velvet cushion,

the coronet of the deceased. In a few minutes afterwards the immediate personal attendants of her late Royal Highness took their stations at the foot of the coffin so as to head the procession. The choir, with the Canons and Dean of Windsor, filed slowly into their places, and the procession of chief mourners and representatives of foreign Sovereigns to follow the body took their respective stations in the nave.

The Prince Consort, accompanied on the right by the Prince of Wales and on the left by the Prince of Leiningen, and followed by the other Royal mourners, now passed down the nave and took their stations at the head of the coffin. The procession thus formed stood in the following order, and differently to the programme as previously arranged:—

Pages of her late Royal Highness, Mr. Maslin, Mr. Tuppen.	
Dressers of her late Royal Highness, Miss Wagner, Miss Kreuker, Miss Stegals.	
Secretary to the Comptroller of her late Royal Highness's Household, Mr. W. Seabrook.	
Medical Attendants upon her late Royal Highness, Mr. J. Merriman, senior, Mr. Henry Brown.	
Equerry to her late Royal Highness, Colonel Stephens.	
The Representative of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Baron Lowenfels.	
The Representatives of his Majesty the King of Hanover, Lieut.-Gen. Baron Hammerstein, Capt. von Dincklage, A.D.C.	
The Representative of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Comptroller of the Household.	
Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Home Purvis.	
Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, Count Fritenstein.	
Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort, Col. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B.	Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey.
Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort, Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West.
Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort, Lord Waterpark.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen, The Earl of Caithness.
The Choir of Windsor. The Canons of Windsor. The Dean of Windsor.	
THE CORONET	
of her late Royal Highness, borne by Colonel Lord James Murray, Equerry to her late Royal Highness.	
Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, The Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.	The Lord Chamberlain, The Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Castlerosse.
Supporters of the Pall, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Susan Leslie Melville.	Supporters of the Pall, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Katherine Vernon Harcourt.
Dowager Lady Couper.	THE BODY.
Garter King-at-Arms, Sir Charles Young.	
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, supported by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.	
His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.	
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	
His Royal Highness the Count de Paris.	
His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours.	
His Royal Highness the Duke de Chartres.	
His Royal Highness the Duke d'Alençon.	
His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemberg.	
His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.	
His Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg.	
His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Lungenberg.	
Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.	
Governor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce.	
Governor to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Major Elphinstone, V.C.	
Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Tyrwhitt.	
Gentleman in Waiting on their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, The Marquis de Beauvoir.	
Gentleman in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, Captain Baron de Gattenburg.	

When all were placed the choir softly began Croft's solemn anthem, "I am the resurrection and the life," and to the plaintive music of this dirge the procession moved slowly forward. The cortège occupied the full length of the chapel and part of the choir, with the bier in the centre, covered by the outstretched pall, creeping by an unseen motion noiselessly and stately on. It was some minutes before the grave was reached, the procession walking at the foot of the coffin filing off to the right and left, so that the bier was brought up near the altar on the platform on which it was to be lowered to the grave beneath. The pallbearers seated themselves on low black stools on each side of the coffin. The Lord Chamberlain, with Garter King-at-Arms, remained at the foot of the bier. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, remained standing at the head of the grave in the order in which they had walked after the remains. The chant of the first portion of the service being concluded, the platform on which the bier stood was lowered till the coffin was level with the floor. The pall was then arranged so as to cover all round the opening leading to the grave, and the 90th Psalm, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another," was then sung to the music adapted from Beethoven's funeral chants. At its conclusion the pall was slowly removed, and the coffin left uncovered. The glowing colour of the crimson velvet, enriched as it was by the massive gilt handles and broad gilt plate in the centre, made it a most conspicuous object in the centre of the black chapel, and amid the sombre mourning figures grouped around on all sides.

The inscription on the outer case was:—

Deposited  
Illustrisime Principisse  
Victoriae Mariae Louise,  
Illustrissimi Principis Edwardi,  
Ducis Cantuariensis, Strathmore, Viduæ,  
Matris Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ  
Victoriae  
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regine,  
Fidei Defensoris.  
Obiit sexto decimo die Martii, MDCCCLXI.,  
Aetatis annis 75.

On the removal of the pall the coronet and cushion were placed on the head of the coffin, and the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, the Dean of Windsor, resumed the service with the lesson, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Then was chanted in solo and chorus Martin Luther's hymn, "Great God! what do I see and hear!" At this part his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was deeply affected. The service was then continued with the portion commencing, "Man that is born of woman has but a short time to live, and is full of misery." At its termination there was a long and solemn pause, during which, slowly, and at first almost imperceptibly, the gorgeous coffin began to sink into the grave. It was a solemn moment, not a sound was audible throughout the whole edifice, not a movement was made by any of the mourners as it gradually continued to descend.

The sound of the troops stationed outside the chapel reversing arms for one brief second broke the dead stillness, but that was all; inside the sacred building all was as motionless and quiet as the coffin itself, which was so slowly fading from the sight. Gradually it became level with the floor of the chapel, then sank deeper and deeper, seeming, from its deep crimson sides, almost to shed a

colour on the cloth-lined walls of the grave. In a minute or so more and it was lost to sight entirely, and the service was resumed with the passage, "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of our dear sister here departed." At the proper interval one of the assistants scattered the coffin with a sharp sound that was almost noise in such a solemn stillness. The choir then sang Handel's magnificent anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," during which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort slightly advanced to take a last glance into the grave. The rest of the religious portion of the ceremony being completed, Garter King-at-Arms, standing at the foot of the grave, proclaimed in a low, solemn voice the style of the illustrious deceased, according to ancient custom, in the following words:—

Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His divine mercy the most illustrious Princess Victoria Maria Louise, widow of the most high, most mighty, and illustrious Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathmore, and mother of her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, honour, and all worldly happiness.

This formula concluded the whole service. The chief mourner and the other members of the Royal family and funeral cortège then slowly quitted the building. In a few minutes the chapel was almost empty, and only the square black aperture in the centre of the floor, with the crimson coffin lying far down in the gloom beneath, remained to show where the Duchess of Kent was buried with such solemnity and such deserved grief.

It was whispered in the chapel that an illustrious personage watched the sad ceremonial from a closet on the right of the communion-table.

In the metropolis the shops, at the time announced for the funeral, were, very generally, partially closed. The great bell of St. Paul's tolled forth its solemn note, and the usual public signals of mourning were visible. At Woolwich minute-guns were fired, commencing from the Royal Artillery gun-park battery at 4.16 p.m., followed by the guns of the flag-ship *Fisgard*, stationed off the dockyard, and the Royal Artillery alternately, until sixteen minutes past six, when the Royal standard, hitherto floating half-mast high in the garrison and over the Government offices since the announcement of her Royal Highness's death, was hauled down. Minute-guns were also fired from the ships of war at Portsmouth, and the various forts surrounding the arsenal, extending from Cumberland Fort, at the mouth of Langston Harbour, to Fort Victoria, near the Needles, at the west end of the Isle of Wight. The time occupied in the firing was from noon until six p.m. At Plymouth minute-guns were fired, commencing at the citadel to the east, and continuing on the line of forts to Mount Wise, and Mount Edgcumbe on the west, after which the firing was taken up by all the ships of war in commission in the port.

The body of the Duke of Kent will hereafter be removed to the mausoleum at Frogmore, it is said, to lie with the remains of the Duchess of Kent.

WORKS OF ART FOR THE MANSION HOUSE.—A report has been made to the Court of Common Council by the General Purposes Committee relating the steps that have been taken by them to carry out an order of the Court made in September, 1852, for procuring suitable works of art for the decoration of the Mansion House, principally the three vacant spaces in the Egyptian Hall. They state that from the end of 1852 to the present time sums amounting to £7930 have been expended, on their recommendation, by the Corporation, in sculpture for the ornamentation of the Egyptian Hall. Of this sum £7000 was paid for ten figures, at a cost of £700 each, to Mr. Bailey and Mr. Foley, each of whom supplied two; Mr. Thupp, who supplied one figure each. For a statue of "Sardanapalus," now nearly completed, £350, a moiety of the price, has been paid to Mr. Weekes; and £380 to Mr. Wyon, on part payment of his figure of "Britomart," which is almost finished. Mr. Foley has completed his statue of "Caractacus," and it has been placed in the Egyptian Hall. All these works are in marble. From fifteen designs of statuettes furnished to the committee at their request, five were selected by them, to be executed in marble—namely, "Alfred the Great," by Mr. E. B. Stephens; Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," by Mr. Westmacott; "Alastor," by Mr. J. Durham; "Penseroso," by Mr. J. Hancock; and "The Faithful Shepherdess," by Miss Durant. Acting on a recommendation by the Court of Common Council for the purchase of statues in marble, representing passages in our national history or in the works of English poets, the committee, aided by Mr. Bunning, the city architect, selected from the studios of British artists the following subjects:—"The Morning Star," by Bailey; "Egeria," by Foley; "Grieldia," by Marshall; "Census," by Lough; "Lea," by M'Dowell; "Timon of Athens," by Thupp; all of which have been placed in the Egyptian Hall, as have also "The Bard," by Theed; "Genius," by Bailey; and "Hermione," by Durham.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—The Stationers' Company's new Grammar School, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, established under a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1858, is about to be opened for the reception of pupils. The overcrowded condition of the City of London School, and the large numbers of candidates for admission who are rejected every term from want of accommodation, have long rendered the establishment of another public school of a similar character a necessity for the citizens of London. The system of instruction at the Stationers' Company's School is modelled upon that of the City of London School, and the fees are, like those of St. Paul's and Mercers' Schools, merely nominal. The school is mainly intended for the sons of the freemen and livery of the Stationers' Company; but other pupils are admissible on the nomination of the master, wardens, and court of assistants. The endowment of the school is derived from a variety of educational grants and bequests left in trust with the Stationers' Company, and consolidated into one fund by an order of the Court of Chancery.

GARIBOLDIANS AND PIEDMONTES.—During a discussion in the Sardinian Parliament on the organisation of the army, General Fanti said that while the Garibaldian army received 33,000 rations daily, there never at any time were more than 18,000 men under arms, and that more than 50,000 applied for the six months' pay which was allowed to those who asked to go home; and that, whilst now there are not 500 Garibaldian volunteers in the ranks, the so-called Southern army numbers 9000 officers, while the Piedmontese army of 60,000 men only two years ago was officered by only 3000. This brought up General Sirtori (chief of Garibaldi's Staff), who said, "The Minister knows full well that when the war began we did not know whether the Sardinian army would come to our help, or whether we should be disavowed and forsaken—whether, indeed, while we were engaged with the Neapolitan army we might not also have to fight the army which sued for and obtained leave to enter the Marche and Umbria; for the permission to proceed to the Neapolitan territory, I say freely, was obtained with the understanding that the Sardinians were to oppose us (Great uproar). Yes, it was to oppose us that the Sardinians advanced, and we would have fought against them. We were for Italy. We had no provincial predilections, and, however regretting the necessity, we would have fought against all, for we were for Italy (Renewed violent clamour). The army which intervened against us could be no Italian army. We were treated not as friends, not as patriots, but as enemies—as enemies to the very last day. Ask not me, but from first to last, from General to private; ask every man in the Southern army. All will tell you that we were dealt with not as brethren, but as foes (Tumult). If I were to tell you all I had to endure . . . always placed between my duty to my companions and the exactions, the insults, the outrages." Here the uproar became too loud and general to allow the continuance of any discussion. The President put on his hat, when the sitting was, of course, suspended, and no man allowed to speak.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern left the griddon on Tuesday evening, and steamed off admirably. She dropped anchor at Milford at a quarter-past seven. Amongst those on board were Messrs. Gooch and Fothergill Cooke (two of the directors), Captain Ramsey, R.N., Captain Hall, R.N., Captain Craigie, and other dockyard officials. Mr. Fonnay, the Queen's pilot, brought her to the moorings. Everything worked perfectly, and the first trial-trip was most satisfactory.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—In the course of the late debate in the Corps Legislatif Baron David said that he had lived in Algeria for a long period, and he was astonished to hear it asserted that the conquest of that colony was effected a long time since. The fact was that the conquest did not date for more than two or three years past. It was not complete as long as there were 60,000 muskets in Kabylia in the hands of men who had never been conquered. Baron David made an additional statement, which must have astonished his hearers. He said, "The position of the French Government in Algeria is at present more dangerous than it was twenty years ago. When the French arrived there the tribes were at war with each other, and the Turks assisted in maintaining the division. We have done the contrary and we have united those tribes which were then dissipated."



### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE Great Exhibition of 1851, although it did not and could not serve to inaugurate lasting peace, yet did its work, and even in its least appreciable results was a worthy attainment for a great nation. It is now decided that that magnificent and successful attempt to combine under one roof specimens of the artistic and industrial riches of all countries should be the nucleus of future endeavours, where greater triumphs may be achieved, and where permanent lessons of goodwill and sympathy may appeal to the entire family of mankind.

However slowly the desired result of these national reunions may be attained, the object is the best and noblest which can engage the attention of the world, and even though war overtook us too soon after the great display of 1851, it may be believed that even throughout the dreadful conflict in which we became engaged the influences of that desire for mutual peace and forbearance which had so recently been cherished served to ameliorate the terrible conditions which became necessary for the preservation of the national honour.

The preliminary arrangements for the Great Exhibition of 1862 are already completed, and it will be a task both delightful and congenial for us again to devote our columns to the illustrations and descriptions of the progress of a work which must speedily arouse national interest. The Exhibition itself will comprise all that was included by its predecessor as regards the industrial arts; while the fine arts will occupy a very considerable position, and, instead of being, as they were in 1851, almost necessarily excluded, will have appropriated to them a large and well-contrived space. In this respect the Exhibition of 1862 will be a vast exposition of the pictorial art. The whole world will be invited to contribute its richest treasures; and when we remember the result of the "Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester" there is little reason to doubt that such a collection of paintings will never before have been brought together under one roof.

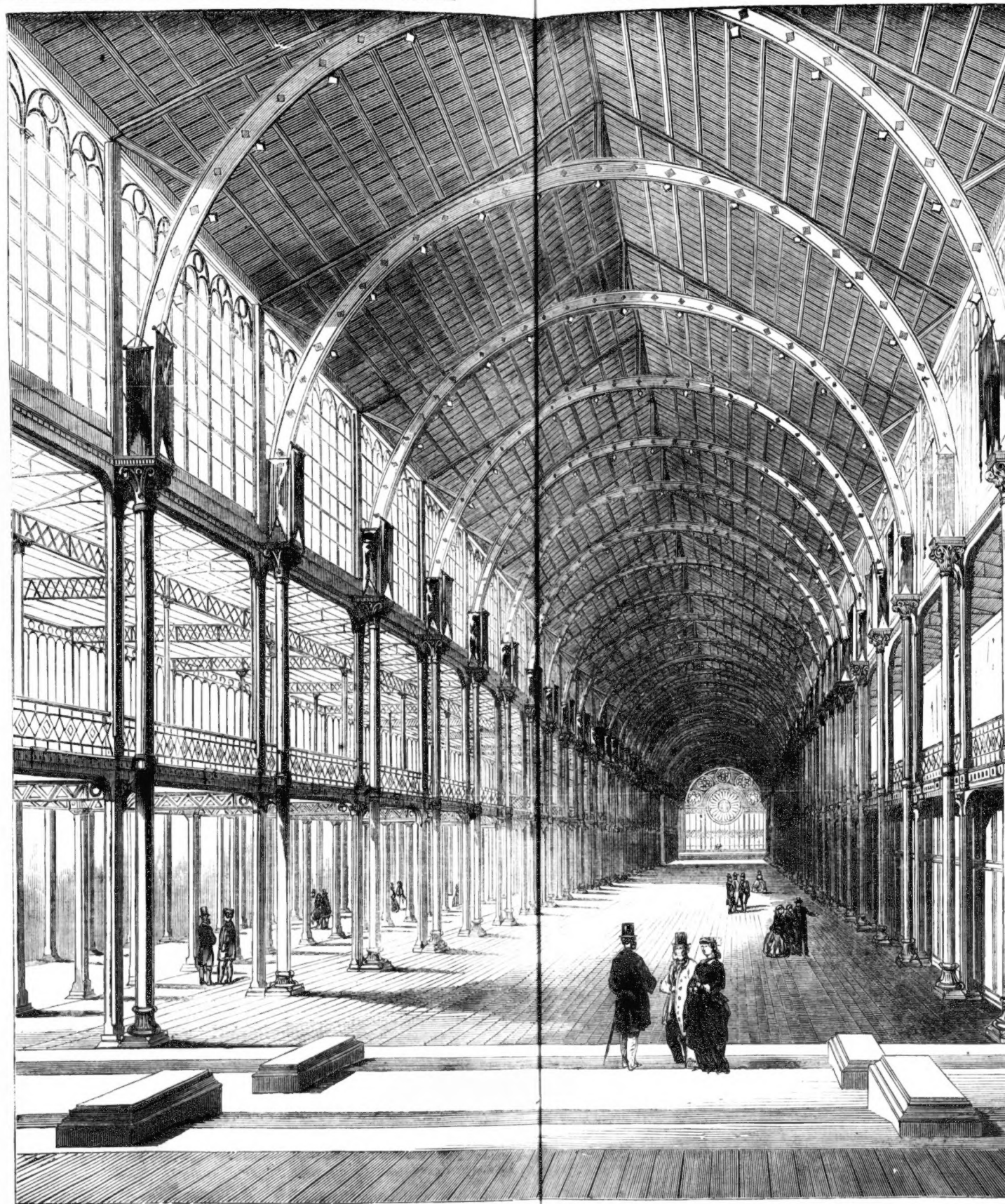
The forthcoming exhibition will not, as in the first instance, be managed by a numerous body of commissioners, who, again, appoint a very small executive committee. Five noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed under the patent of incorporation, and upon them will devolve the whole responsibility and direction: these are Earl Granville, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn—names, each of which carries with it an assurance that both experience and sagacity will be brought to the work, and that efficient advice and assistance will be sought in carrying out the details of the scheme.

The designs for the building have been furnished by Captain Fowke, R.E., and bear little resemblance to those of the former exhibition or of its developed repetition at Sydenham. Indeed, the fact that glass is not on this occasion to form the principal material for the building will at once suggest a complete difference of structure. The main walls are to be formed of no more uncommon material than bricks and mortar; but it is believed that the purposes of the intended building will be more efficaciously carried out by the adaptation of glass only where it will not interfere either with the judicious arrangement of the lights or with the security of some of the valuable objects intrusted to the care of the promoters.

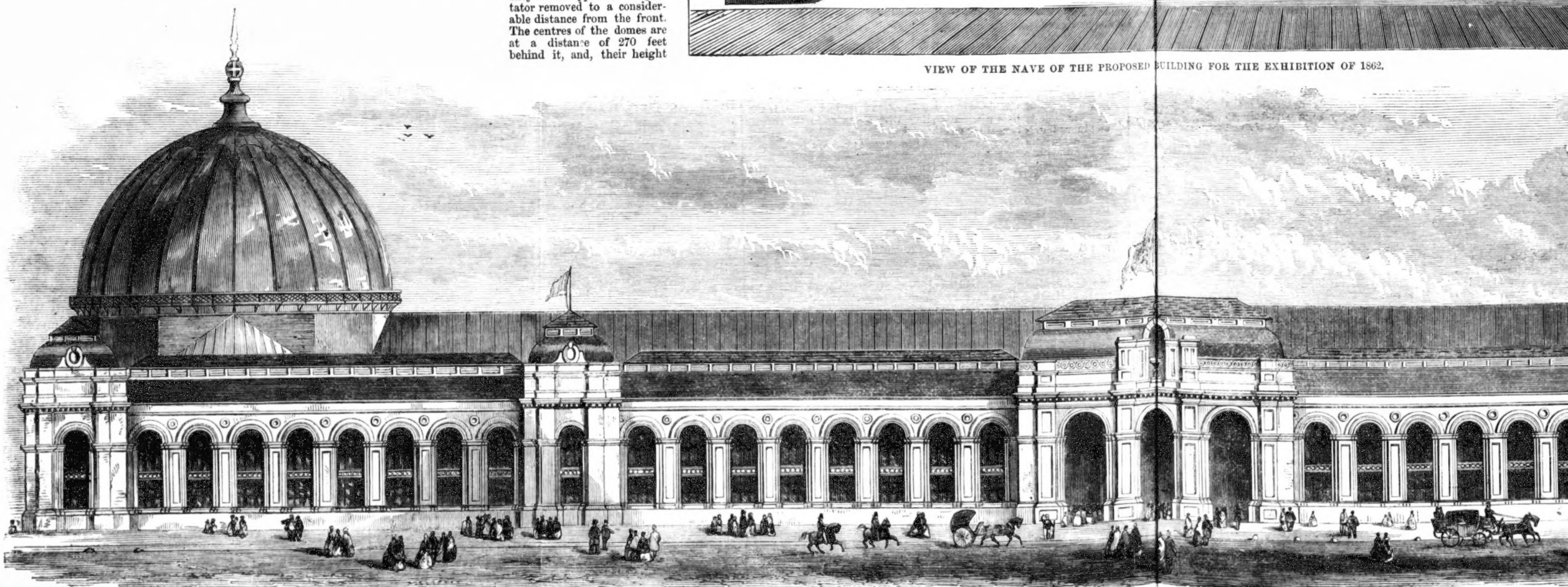
The intended site of the Exhibition of 1862 is a very pleasant one, immediately in front of, and inclosing, the new grounds of the Horticultural Society, and upon the Kensington-gore estate, which was purchased out of the fund arising from the profits of the first exhibition. The character of the ground is well suited for the purpose, and it is bounded by four roads which cross one another at right angles; Cromwell-road forming its southern limit, Exhibition-road its eastern, Kensington-road its northern, and Prince Alfred-road is western. As regards facility of access from all parts of the metropolis a more eligible one could scarcely have been chosen. It lies to the south of the main road through Kensington, extending in a direction nearly north and south, and its western boundary reaching exactly as far westward as that of Kensington Gardens in the same direction. The principal entrance will be within half a mile of the main road, and it will admit of being easily reached from Brompton and Chelsea, its distance from the Cadogan pier being not much more than a mile. If any inconvenience be incidental to this choice of a locality, it will probably be that in the immediate neighbourhood of the building itself some overcrowding of carriages may take place. The thoroughfares adjoining, though certainly very open, are not of the same ample dimensions as those by which access was

gained to the edifice in Hyde Park; and if it be remembered that in 1851 the railways converging in the metropolis could not carry 42,000 persons daily to and fro, while they are now capable of conveying more than three times that number, this objection, if it should be found to arise at all, may acquire an inconvenient amount of force from that consideration. The matter is one, however, which can scarcely have failed to receive attention from the commissioners, and they will, no doubt, provide amply against the confusion likely to arise from such a cause. As regards the form and character of the site itself, they are everything that could be desired for the purpose. In point of extent the present area surpasses very considerably that of the Hyde Park building. The length of the space under glass there was 1818 feet, and its breadth 408, with an addition of 48 feet for the whole length of the machinery department. These dimensions gave a total area little exceeding 800,000 feet, or about 19 acres, and, adding one-fourth for the galleries, there was a total flooring area amounting in round numbers to a million square feet. The site of the exhibition of next year somewhat exceeds 26 acres, and the total flooring space is stated to be about 1,500,000 square feet, or something like half as much again as was available for the Exhibition of 1851. The width of the site, measured in a direction parallel to Cromwell-road, is 1852 feet; and its total length parallel to Exhibition-road appears to be about 814 feet, exclusive of an *annexe* for machinery. The whole of the area thus inclosed will be roofed in and applied to the purposes of the exhibition. A greatly-increased space was absolutely necessary; for it is not only certain that the home contributions will greatly exceed in number those of 1851, but it has been intimated to the commissioners by M. Rouher, the French Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, that French exhibitors will require a much larger space than was assigned to them in 1851. The exhibiting space required is, indeed, something quite prodigious, as similar communications may be expected from every other contributing country; and, with this first necessity so liberally provided for, every subsequent arrangement may be expected to proceed rapidly and satisfactorily.

The drawings are four in number, and are of the most meagre description, conveying only a very general idea of the exterior of the building, its internal arrangement, and mode of lighting. Other plans and drawings of details are by this time prepared, but for the present they are understood to be so much in request at Kensington, where the commissioners are sitting daily to urge the work of construction forward, that we can only learn anything of the internal arrangement from an examination of the block-plan, which exhibits the general mode in which the ground and building itself are laid out. This plan, however, is on a scale of 100 feet to the inch, and being, besides, extremely uncommunicative as to details, it is by no means easy to conceive, and still less so to explain, the intention of the designer. The principal entrance is, we understand, to be placed in Exhibition-road, which flanks the eastern side of the site, but of this front we have as yet no elevation, and can only form some idea of its architectural features from an inspection of the Cromwell-road front, aided by a reference to the block-plan. Of the Cromwell-road front, which is evidently the principal one, there is an elaborately-executed elevation, which certainly produces a very pleasing impression. Its length is 1152 feet; and, though the drawing presents no means of ascertaining its height with exactness, it may be approximately estimated at about 100 feet in general, that being the height of the nave, and indeed the average height of the edifice externally, while its centre will considerably exceed that quantity. Having reference to the great length of this façade, its general appearance is low and flat, notwithstanding its great height, but its salient architectural features harmonise admirably with the vertical and horizontal dimensions, not less than with the purposes to which the building is to be devoted. The style may be described as essentially Italian, the entire front being subdivided symmetrically into numerous bays, each of which contains a number of arched recesses. The centre block, in which will be situated the three grand entrances on this side, agreeably relieves the uniformity of the rest of the front, and being surmounted by a pinnacled summit, from which flags of all nations will float gaily in the breeze. This elevation, of course, shows the vast crystal domes which are to constitute prominent features of the structure, and their necessary appearance in this drawing has led to the erroneous impression that they are to form part of the front, which has been deprecated as an objectionable addition to it. The fact is, however, that in the drawing they merely indicate the position of the domes as they would appear to a spectator removed to a considerable distance from the front. The centres of the domes are at a distance of 270 feet behind it, and, their height

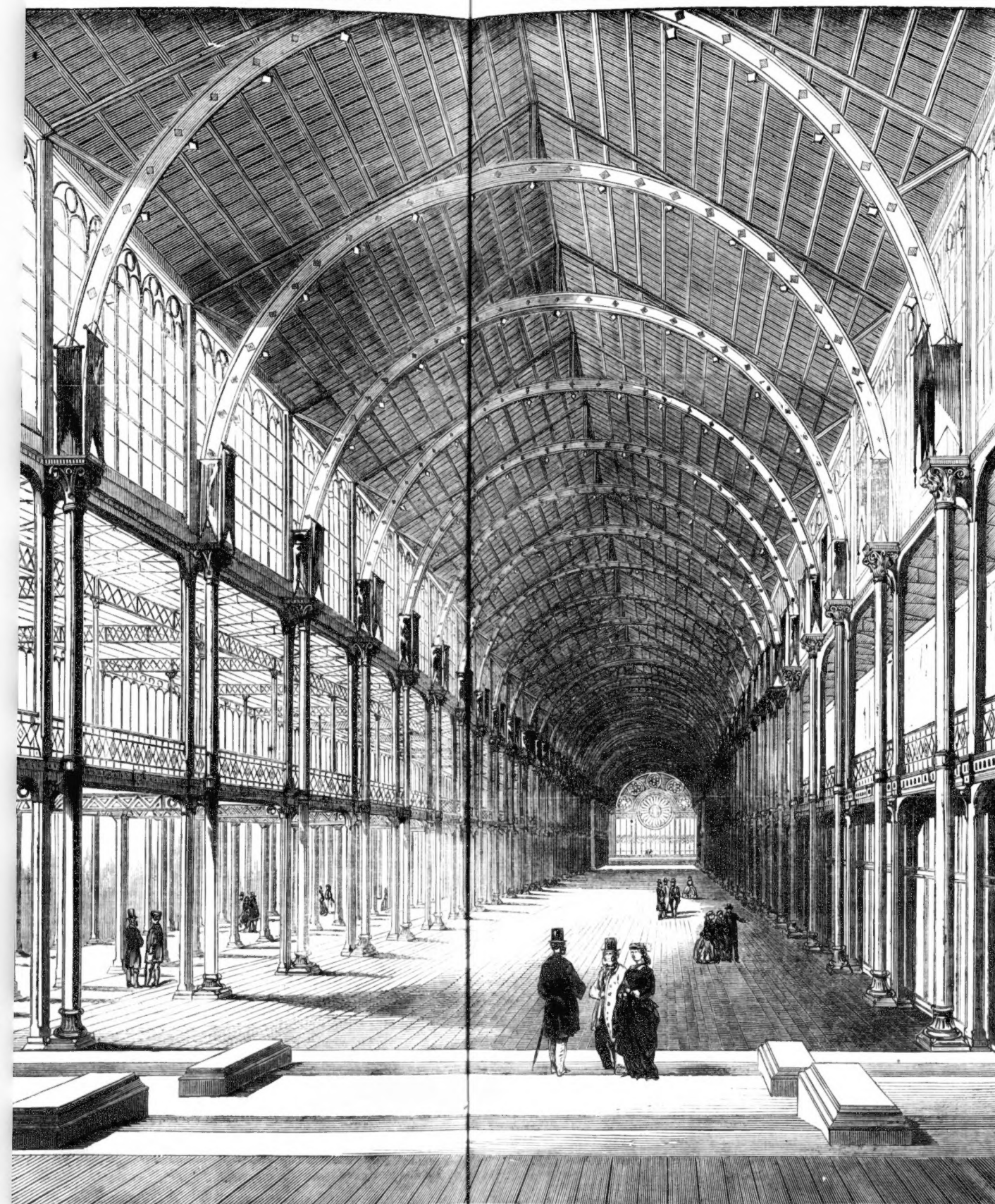


VIEW OF THE NAVE OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862





VIEW OF THE NAVE OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

being 280 feet, no part of them would be visible to a spectator standing within 160 or 170 feet of the front.

Such being the general architectural aspect of the building externally, it remains to say that corresponding to each of the domes there will be entrances 60 feet high by 50 wide, with side porches of 40 feet by 15. In the Cromwell-road front, also, there will be three entrances 56 feet high by 22 feet wide; so that ample facilities will be provided for ingress and egress.

As regards the material to be employed in the construction, the cause of the departure from the example of 1851 is to be found in the experience then obtained, as also in the Exhibition in the Champs Elysees in 1855, and acted upon successfully in the Art-Exhibition at Manchester. It has been decided that paintings and other works of art executed within a given period from this time shall be admitted into the Exhibition of 1862; and as it has been proved at Manchester that glass and iron, however well put together, are incapable of making an adequate resistance to rain and damp, the terms of the charter have distinctly made it a condition that the commissioners shall cause a sum not exceeding £50,000 to be expended on works of a permanent description, as the only means of ensuring the proper preservation of valuable works of art. This stipulation has given rise to some little criticism and objection, but the charter itself further on proceeds to provide against any subsequent application of the buildings so erected of which the public might possibly disapprove. Of the average height of 100 feet, therefore, which the building is to have externally, about 60 feet are to be in solid brickwork; and not only will there be this protection to the vast collection of art-treasures promised for next year, but the mode of lighting through the glazed roofs adopted in 1861 will be almost entirely abandoned for another which, while also excluding wet, will protect delicate works and fabrics from the injurious and unpleasant effects of a powerful glare of sunshine. The structure of next year will be shut in with pitched-roofs of timber, painted and covered with felt cloth, and the light will proceed from clerestories adjoining the nave and transepts, materially aided by the flood of light that will stream down through the domes.

Proceeding next to notice the internal arrangements of the building so far as can be gathered from an examination of the block-plan, the first great subdivision of the interior that strikes us is the picture-gallery. This noble chamber extends along the entire front on Cromwell-road, and is consequently nearly 1200 feet long. The brick walls inclosing it will be about two feet thick, and the height of the gallery 35 feet. The pictures are not to be hung higher than 20 feet from the floor. In order to double the amount of wall-space available for the display of pictures, the gallery is to be split into two, longitudinally, by the erection of a brick wall down its centre, which will place at the disposal of the commissioners a length of 4600 feet of wall, or rather more than double the wall-space available in the Manchester Exhibition. Vast as these dimensions are, it is to be apprehended that, even with the most rigorous economy, sufficient space will not be found to accommodate all the paintings that may be expected to be sent for exhibition. If it were a question of displaying the works of living artists, there would be enough and to spare; but a rule so restrictive in its operation, excluding a great number of works of admirable merit which might reasonably be allowed to proceed from every country, was immediately abandoned. The principle decided upon will be sufficiently ample to admit the works of artists living within the century, dating back from the opening of the exhibition. As Hogarth died in October, 1764, that limitation of modern art would just admit his matchless productions; and it has this very important advantage, that it would also include every modern painter of note both in this country and on the Continent. This, however, must be subject to the inexorable conditions of space. The width of each of the parallel galleries formed by the partition-wall is stated to be 55 feet; but this appears to be too great, according to the block-plan, which makes the total width of the gallery before subdivision only 75 feet. The gallery will be lighted by means of clerestories, like other parts of the building.

At a distance of about 270 feet from the principal front we come to what is described in the block-plan as a "nave," extending in a direction parallel to it, and connecting two "transepts" at the great glass domes before mentioned. The nave and transepts will all have a width of 75 feet, and a height of 100 feet. They will be lighted from the sides by clerestories, constructed in glass and iron, and having a height of 25 feet beneath the roof—additional light entering them, as already stated, from the domes, and likewise from the glass and iron entrances and the windows in the walls. The nave extending, moreover, in a direction exactly

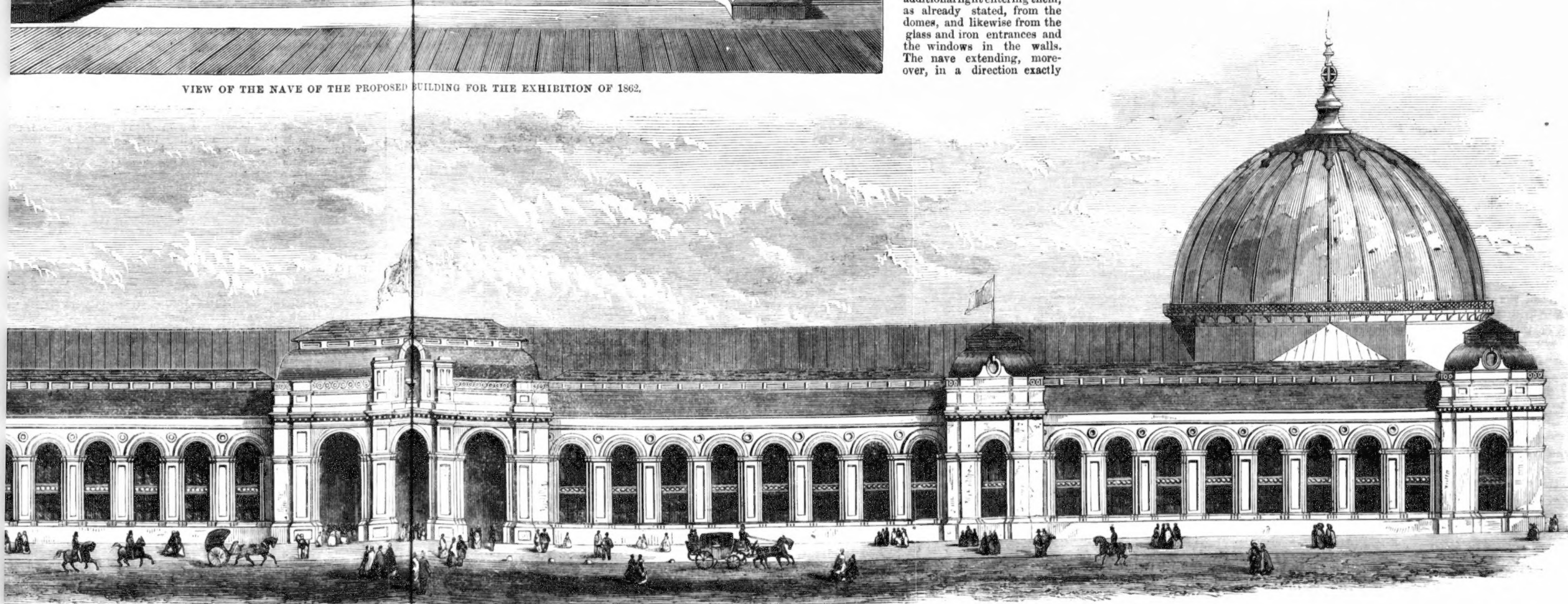
east and west, the glare of the sun, so much complained of in the Hyde Park Palace, will be completely excluded. The length of the nave will be the same as that of the picture-gallery (about 1200 feet), while each of the transepts will be 700 feet, measuring from beneath the centre of the domes. The domes themselves will be structures of great size. Their bases will be polygons of twelve equal sides, though not forming perfectly regular figures. The diameter of each dome at its base is 160 feet—a dimension so large that to realise it we must remember that the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's, London, is only 108 feet, and of St. Peter's at Rome 139 feet. The diameter of the magnificent dome at the British Museum approaches it a little more closely, being 140 feet. Through these vast transparent roofs floods of light will penetrate into the edifice. The floors of the nave and transepts will be slightly elevated above the rest of the building, so that the visitor passing along them will be able to command an extended view of the interior in almost every direction. Above the whole will soar the lofty roof, richly decorated, and supported by vast semicircular ribs of iron, springing from tall, slender shafts; while from the adjoining clerestories an abundance of tempered light will bring out in full but soft relief the architectural decorations of the place. The galleries are to be sustained by double columns, 22 feet apart and 22 feet high.

Passing beyond the nave, we reach the new garden of the Horticultural Society, at a distance of 720 feet from the principal front. This garden measures about 800 feet in width, by 1100 from north to south; and, according to the plan, is to be surrounded by arcades, which will form the inner court of the building. How the Londoners and their country friends will enjoy this refreshing retreat it is easy to conjecture; and it certainly constitutes not the least striking feature of the whole plan. On the western side of the west central arcade, inclosing the garden in that direction, is the *annexe*, or wing, specially devoted to machinery and agricultural implements. Its dimensions are 870 feet from north to south, by 200 from east to west. The block plan conveys no idea of its internal arrangement, but in some of its leading features it will resemble the rest of the building. The lighting will in some respects be different, a portion of the roof near the summit being glazed on each side of the centre. Steam power will be conveyed into it for the machinery in motion. Adjoining this part of the building, also, are the kitchens and some of the offices. Besides the novel feature of the introduction of pictures, there are to be two others that are worthy of being mentioned here. It is, we believe, understood that wines, beer, and spirits, will be sold in the building next year, it having been found that the attempt to exclude them in 1851 proved a complete failure; and, moreover, that in all the vast crowds that thronged the building cases of actual inebriety were scarcely ever met with. The other innovation in the practice of 1851 is to permit the labelling of articles with the prices assigned to them. This was prohibited in 1851, but the prohibition was practically inoperative, and it is now considered that at the utmost only temporary inconvenience can arise from its removal.

The last, because the least pleasant, circumstance connected with the forthcoming exhibition upon which we shall touch is the "strike," which so early in the affair has shown symptoms of obstruction. We are happy to learn, however, that the contractors have every hope of its being over in a few days. Should their hopes prove fallacious, they are quite prepared for eventualities, having already ascertained that they can have as many as they want of the best masons in the world from Italy and Belgium. No other contractors will, in the meantime, employ the strikers; and we would also remind the latter that, if these Belgians and Italians are once allowed to become accustomed to English wages and English beer, not only they will not be in any hurry to return to the Continent, but others are pretty sure to follow in their wake. We trust, however, that these extremities will not be reached, but that we shall soon learn the men have all returned good-humouredly to their work.

The subscriptions to the guarantee deed amount to nearly £400,000; and the Bank of England, in pursuance of a previous agreement, will now advance the requisite funds, and the work will forthwith be carried into execution.

Thus we have endeavoured to furnish our readers with a few rough notes of the plan, dimensions, and objects of a building of which it is to be hoped both they, and we for them, may have much to say during its future history.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.



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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

## UNHAPPY REVIVAL OF POTTER.

HAVING much at heart the interests of working men, we did hope a year ago that we had heard the last of Potter. The strike in which that obstinate blind guide played so vigorous and so mischievous a part ended in a way which, we should have thought, would have abolished him and his works for one generation at least. We do not forget, if those who suffered under him do, the distress, the starvation, the mortality which the strike of 1859 brought down upon thousands of his fellow-workmen, and that without any single compensating advantage. All that they gained by the nine-hour movement was defeat, and the consciousness that they had sacrificed their children's lives at the shrine of Potter for an untenable principle. The lesson was severe—we could only hope the sufferers would profit by it; and we confess that, so far as we were concerned, that hope amounted to a belief almost. Still, there was no security; for defeat is always ill taken, and the reluctant way in which the "declaration" was swallowed was not to be forgotten. But when, a few days since, we heard of the determination of one or two master builders to raise the rate of wages, pay the workmen by the hour, and leave them to labour as little or as much as they pleased, we had no longer any doubt that the difference was fairly and finally healed. Shortsighted journalists! This determination, so far from being pacific, is incendiary! It is not a cure, but a cause, for strikes! The masons have "turned-out" again.

Of course the new movement is defended by certain reasons—good or bad—and these Potter and the secretary of the Masons' Committee have laid before the public. Before examining them let us see how the case stands. The hours of labour in the building trade are ten per day, save Saturday, when the men break off at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of six. They are paid 5s. 6d. a day. But they have an objection to labour ten hours per diem; they wish to reduce the working day to nine hours without at all diminishing their wages. This was the difficulty in the late strike; and though the men were obliged, after a long, disastrous struggle, to return to work on the old terms, the masters had reason to suspect, it seems, that the difference was by no means ended, and that the contest might soon break out again. Certain of them, therefore, came forward with a proposition to pay skilled workmen 7d. per hour, or 5s. 10d. per full day of ten hours; the men being at liberty to work eight, nine, ten, or eleven hours a day, just as they pleased. Supposing them to labour for fifty-eight hours during the week, as at present they do (or, unhappily! as some of them do not), they would receive on Saturday night 33s. 10d., instead of 33s.; or they might strike work an hour and a half earlier one day, and take the old wages (no great hardship, one would suppose); under this rule they might, in fact, work when they pleased, and play when they pleased; but, at all events, the rate of wages would be increased.

This is an exact statement of the case, and we declare we cannot see the injustice of it to the workmen. They have a different view; and thus it is explained by the secretary to the Masons' Committee:—"By accepting the system which they (the employers) wish to enforce upon us we shall open the way to the systematic working of over time, which we have found to be a very great evil—in fact, one of the greatest curses to our branch of the building trade." Now, this explanation not only elucidates the present movement, but the last strike too. We are willing to admit that it may be based on the generous idea—so far as the men have any idea on the subject at all—that, as there are generally more workmen than can find employment, it is only fair so to restrict the hours of labour that as large a number as possible may earn means of decent living; and thus Mr Potter decries those "in whose nature self entirely predominates to the utter exclusion of every nobler feeling or aspiration." But generous notions are not necessarily just, though injustice is necessarily mischievous. Do the working masons (their leaders are hopeless—we need not address ourselves to them) really know what they are about when they deny themselves and their fellows the right to employ their strength and skill as they please? No folly can be greater, no tyranny more preposterous. It is not too much to say that men who hold and practise such doctrines are insensible to freedom; certainly they had better talk no more about the Rights of Labour. We earnestly recommend the "turn-outs" to consider their position in this point of view, though, indeed, there are many others, none of them of a favourable character. One thing they may be sure of—public opinion is dead against them; and it cannot be to the interest of Labour to enlist the sympathies of the nation on behalf of injured Capital.

LORD PALMERSTON is no longer a member of the House of Commons. A new writ has been issued for the borough of Tiverton, on the ground of a vacancy caused by the acceptance by Lord Palmerston of the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD WILSON GREENE, ex-Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died on Saturday, at his residence, Stephen's-green, in the seventieth year of his age. He was the eldest son of Sir Jonas Greene, formerly Recorder of Dublin. He was elevated to the Bench by Lord Derby's Government in 1852.

IN THE LAST SITTING OF THE GERMANIC DIET a note from the English Legation announcing that a Universal Exhibition is to take place at London on the 1st of May, 1862, was presented.

THE STATUE OF DANIEL MANIN, executed by the aid of subscriptions collected all over Europe, was inaugurated with great pomp at Turin on the 22nd, the anniversary of the Venetian Revolution of 1848, in the presence of deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and an immense crowd.

AN IMPORTANT CASE was decided in Cork on Saturday night in an action against the Cork and Passage Railway, when Miss Emma Johnson obtained damages for injuries sustained on the line to the amount of £1250, and costs. Mr. Whiteside was engaged specially as her counsel, and had another ovation at the conclusion of the trial.

THE JUANITA, an American ship, and the Joseph Fish, of Liverpool, came into collision near the Tuskar Light on the 18th. The Juanita began to founder, the crew and passengers took to their boats, one of which also sank with the captain, mate, and her seamen. The others were picked up by the Joseph Fish.

EDWARD SKYMOUR BIRCH, who, by falsely representing himself as an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, obtained engagements as Curate at Lynton, in Herefordshire, Rushall, Wilts, and elsewhere, has been sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for having performed the marriage service.

THE ARMY AT LYONS UNDER MARSHAL CASTELLANE is being considerably reinforced, and the fabrication of percussion-caps in the various arsenals is going on briskly.

A LINE OF STEAMERS is, it is said, to be established between Charleston (South Carolina) and Liverpool. A company is to be formed for the purpose. Three vessels will be built, in the first instance, for the undertaking.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS AT THE ODEON in consequence of the appearance of Mme. Ristori in a new drama by M. Legouvé. Its title is "Beatrice; ou La Madone de l'Art," Mme. Ristori playing the character in French.

THE DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL announces that it is not expected that the public should appear in mourning for the Duchess of Kent after Thursday, April 11.

AN EARTHQUAKE WAS FELT AT SINGAPORE on the evening of the 16th ult. It lasted about a minute. The direction appeared to be from south-west to north-east.

THAT MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA THE "COLLEEN BAWN" is about being produced in Dublin by Mr. Boucicault and the staff which performed in it at the Adelphi.

AMONG THE PETITIONS which have been sent to the Italian Parliament praying for the recall of Mazzini from exile, the *Unità Italiana* publishes one from the celebrated composer Verdi, now a deputy.

THE CAPABILITY OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES to convey heavy loads over common roads was tested on Tuesday. An engine drew two loads of rubbish weighing twenty tons from the Hampstead-road into the New-road, and thence to Pentonville-hill. The ascent tested the machine severely; on topping the hill the traction-wheel broke. The experiment, however, was very encouraging on the whole.

LORD SEYMOUR contradicts the statement in the *Opinion* of Turin relative to his supposed altercation with the police of Venice. His Lordship states that he has been in England for some time.

THE PARIS AND ORLÉANS RAILWAY pays dividend for the past year at the rate of 20 per cent per annum; and this is but a small increase—namely, 12s. 6d. per cent over the previous year.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED in Texas by the Indians during the past three months is estimated at 470.

MRS. GURNEY, the lady who has lately been divorced from her husband, has purchased Harptree-court, Somersetshire, the seat of the late Lord Waldegrave, which she intends for her future residence.

AT ALFORD, last week, a man who had wagered to eat three pennyworth of soft biscuits in five minutes was suffocated to death whilst eating the sixth.

THE COMMISSIONER EXTRAORDINARY of our country in Syria—Lord Dufferin—has resigned.

THE WELL-KNOWN FOX TAVERN, situated at the waterside, Lambeth, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE has been taken by Mr. Josephs for a spring season, to commence on Easter Monday.

THE GERMAN LEGION AT THE CAPE has been on full pay from 1856-7 to 1859-60. During that period its pay, derived from Imperial and colonial funds, has amounted to £158,260.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS have given to the Female School of Art permission to hold an exhibition of fine arts in their great room in the Adelphi during the month of June. The profits of the exhibition will be applied to the building of a new school of art.

THE LEGISLATURE OF TASMANIA has voted a sum of £1600 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir John Franklin. The distinguished Arctic navigator was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the colony.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Dublin for the purpose of getting the Botanic Gardens opened to the people on Sunday. The council of the Royal Dublin Society, which has the control of the gardens, has refused to lay their application before the members at the next general meeting.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BELGIAN SENATE has decided by five votes to four to propose the rejection of the bill sent up from the Lower Chamber for rendering French gold a legal tender in Belgium.

THE CEREMONY OF CONSECRATING THE RIGHT REV. DR. HENRY PHILPOTT, who has been nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Worcester, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Henry Peypye, took place on Monday in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace.

THE YACHT SPRAY, twenty tons, purchased in England by Mr. McPherson, of Hobart Town, has arrived at that city from Greenock, under the charge of Captain E. Wyse, with a crew of six men, after a passage of one hundred and twenty days, including detentions at Madeira and the Cape, without having been once hoisted.

THE CHIEF CASHIER of the branch bank of England at Portsmouth, a Mr. Theakston, has been missing from that establishment since Friday last, and with him £1000. Theakston left a note in which he stated that he had money sufficient to carry him to London, and that he intended to destroy himself.

A VIOLENT AND CONTAGIOUS FEVER is said to have broken out in the hospital at Zurich among the soldiers who have returned there from Italy and who were shut up in Gaeta.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OPERATIVE MASONRY OF BATH AND THEIR EMPLOYERS have been settled. The men have gained all their demands, and the only exaction made from them is that they shall not strike again within a year, and that they shall give six months' notice of any intention to strike.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY has presented a donation of £50 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

WE READ IN A CANADA LETTER—"A very curious newspaper has made its appearance at Niagara Falls, called the *Mute and Blind*, which has the following paragraph:—"How this Paper is Published.—The editor is a blind man, the compositors are deaf and dumb, the presswork is performed by the blind, the papers are folded by the blind, and wrapped by mutes."

A CONSTANTINOPLE PAPER mentions that among the bills recently returned to Galata from London is one drawn by a sea (groom) on a cook, and indorsed by a talsider (collecting messenger). This valuable document had been discounted by a London bank.

"THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE EARL OF DERBY" is announced.

MISS M. C. HUME, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., is about to appear as a theologian, in a volume on "Obscure Texts of Scripture."

GENERAL VERNON, C.B., died on the 22nd inst. in his eighty-second year. He served in the Peninsula, and received the gold medal for Salamanca, and the silver medal and one clasp for Talavera.

ONE OF NELSON'S HEROES still survives in Greenwich Hospital. His name is Collins. He has medals for St. Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar.

MR. GLADSTONE has finally fixed Monday, April 15, as the day for bringing on the Budget.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, who has described so many duels, is now, it is announced, about to take part in one on his own account. An Italian journal having accused him of taking 40,000 ducats from the Government during the dictatorship of Garibaldi, the adventurous *Mozte Christo* has challenged the editor.

EDWARD JAMES has been sentenced at Shrewsbury to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for making a false notice of marriage for the purpose of procuring his marriage with his brother's widow.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE is being built at Malta by Mr. Barry, the architect of Covent-garden Theatre.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE controversy on the "Seven Essays" rages fast and furious. The sale of this famous book promises to exceed that of any theological work that has ever been published. The number of the *Quarterly Review* which contains the "Refutation" of the Essays has been reprinted several times. Clergymen—metropolitan and country, Church and Dissenting—are preaching and lecturing upon the subject; and new periodicals are starting up specially to guard the Church against "pantheism, neology, and infidelity." There is a new weekly paper called the *Compass*, another entitled the *Lighthouse*—both started kindly to enable us to steer in the right course through the raging storm of controversy which these dreadful essayists have blown up. This is as it should be. Confute, if you can, but do not resort to the barbarous methods of suppressing the book and of persecuting the authors; for, as John Milton well says, "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" I do not think, however, that some of the weapons used by the combatants for Truth are likely to be very effective. For example, the *Lighthouse* hints that Chartist sceptics are "apes with foreheads villanous low." Again it speaks of the "imbecility" of "Didero (*sic*), Rousseau, Voltaire, Hobbes, Hume, Emerson, and Carlyle;" and in another article we are told that "to symbolise nature they (the Romans) created an imaginary thing as a god which they called Pan." Note also this curious fact: Messrs. Longmans have published a synopsis of the Essays. This country paper opposed to the doctrines of the book have eagerly seized hold of giving it a place in their columns, by which they all-unwisely puff the work.

On Friday night there came a telegraphic message to the clubs that "a new writ had been moved for Tiverton in room of Viscount Palmerston," and for a time great was the surprise that it created; for the secret that the noble Premier had accepted the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports had been so well kept that not an inkling of his elevation had oozed out. For a time, coming as it did on the eve of the mutilation debate, this was a very portentous announcement. A second message, however, soon allayed the anxiety; but during the whole of the evening there was a good deal of joking upon the subject in and about the House. Despatch-boxes, for example, and letters came down as usual; and the astonishment of the messengers when they were told without explanation that his Lordship had resigned, and was no longer a member of the House, was something ludicrous. Members, too, who wanted to ask some question of the noble Lord, and, having heard nothing of the news, would go to the Government whip to inquire whether his Lordship was coming down, and when they received the curt answer that Lord Palmerston had resigned his seat, it was amusing to see their stare of astonishment. Lord Palmerston will find no difficulty in getting re-elected; for old John Heathcoat, the great millowner, who formerly represented Tiverton, is still alive, and still the noble Lord's fast friend, and at Tiverton he is omnipotent.

Last Saturday Mr. S. F. Train inaugurated his tramways or "street railways," as he calls them, in London. A line, a mile in length, was opened from the Marble Arch down to Bayswater road, and gigantic cars, each holding somewhere about seventy people, ran thereon the entire day, have been running ever since, and their proprietors cannot complain of lack of public patronage, since they have been invariably crammed on every journey. It is needless to say that the opposition to the novelty has been terrific; that every sort of dodge and expedient has been resorted to with a view of stopping the cars and nullifying the tramway; that Hansom cabs have been employed to let and hinder; that huge wagons and extra-sized omnibuses have been brought forward with a similar object; but that in most cases an appeal simultaneously to the good feeling of the bystanders and to a policeman has been found thoroughly efficacious in removing the obstacle. I do not say that Mr. Train's system is perfection, though I do think that in the outskirts it will prove beneficial; but I do say, let him have fair play. The omnibus-drivers who are instructed to obstruct his cars and the little boys who are paid to place stones on his rails are probably ignorant enough, but some of the directors of the London General Omnibus Company, who are his principal opponents in the matter, must know well enough that all novelties have been received by John Bull in the same generous and liberal manner; that omnibuses when first started by Mr. Shillibeer were subjected to much the same insulting treatment as Mr. Train's conveyances are now undergoing, and that if an invention or a novelty is proved to be useful and convenient the public will have it despite whatever opposition may be raised. By-the-way, as members of the public, we may as well ask where are all the grand results which the establishment of the London General Omnibus Company was to achieve? Where are the convenient vehicles, the neatly-uniformed drivers and conductors, the "system of correspondence," and all the other advantages? Any omnibus-rider will tell you that for pace, civility, and general comfort he would infinitely sooner ride in the vehicles of private proprietors. To celebrate the day Mr. Train gave a turtle lunch at St. James's Hall, which was attended by men of all classes, and at which some singularly clever, free, and witty speeches were delivered.

The public journals which recently so strongly denounced the volunteer expedition to Brighton on Monday seem suddenly to have been made acquainted with its advantages, and now recommend it most warmly. Nevertheless, several of the best of the metropolitan corps choose to retain their own judgment, and to prefer a quiet march out to Wimbledon. Those spectators who do not care for the excitement of a journey to Brighton will have opportunity for witnessing some good manoeuvres on Putney-heath and Wimbledon-common. The principal feature of the display will be the presence of the volunteer cavalry, who have hitherto not been much seen, and who will muster in great force.

Mr. Desanges, whose Victoria Cross Gallery has been one of the features of the London season for the last three years, invited his friends and the press to the private view of his new paintings on the same subject on Saturday last. Confining himself to one class of subjects, the artist is, of course, limited to his incidents, and has to take especial pains to avoid a certain monotony of treatment. The subjects in themselves, too, are generally decidedly melodramatic, and require careful and unexaggerated handling. This they receive from Mr. Desanges. His tone is good, his conception good, and his execution free and vigorous. Best of all, he can paint a real "swell"—a living, breathing "swell," not the conventional lay figures of many artists; and, as portraits of this class predominate, such knowledge is essential to the artist's success.

Mr. Flatow, the picture-dealer, determined henceforth to confine his attention to his great investment, Mr. Frith's "Life at a Railway Station," has allowed his splendid collection of the first modern English masters to be disposed of by the hammer. They were sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, and realised large prices.

M. Fechter's performance of Hamlet has created a very great sensation. It is a pity that the interval of Passion Week has occurred to break the run of the piece; but the demand for places was enormous, and will, doubtless, continue so soon as the doors are again open.

Miss Swanborough, the clever directress of the elegant little Strand Theatre, having some time since happily married, has retired from the dramatic profession and made over the reins of government to a member of her family.

SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON is to have sittings for a portrait of the Prince of Wales. Mr. John Steel, her Majesty's sculptor for Scotland, has also received a commission to execute a bust of the Prince of Wales for the High School of Edinburgh.



## Literature.

## HALF HOURS WITH THE WORST AUTHORS. NO.

THE stupidest man living, says Mr. Carlyle, is to be found somewhere, and has even now eaten his breakfast; but it would not be safe to lay finger on any given fool, and say "This is he," because there may be a bigger fool in another place. Neither, let us explain, can we pledge the critical reputation of this journal that the authors whose books we now notice, or may hereafter notice, under the above heading, are the very worst authors now going; though they are, and always will be, very bad indeed, and quite the worst of those that come before us. It is, however, with no ill feeling towards the worst authors that we propose to cultivate their society for an occasional half hour. It is far more stimulating, and far more instructive, to keep up a conversation with a downright ass than with the average commonplace British "party," and far easier to know how to deal with an acute case of bad authorship than with one of an undecided and anomalous description. We only hope we shall excite no jealousy in the minds of our worst authors in awarding, to the best of our ability, the palm of thickheadedness. We will do our best to please anybody; and any author who may send us his book stating that he conscientiously believes it to be stupider than those we have noticed shall receive careful attention. This Prize Dunces Show of ours, we assure our long-eared friends, going to be conducted on the strictest principles of equity.

The two very worst books in our present half hour happen to be books of a serious order. Mr. Thomas Boys, the author of "God and Man, considered in Relation to"—a great number of things and persons, carefully arranged all over the titlepage in a sort of printed diagram, is obviously a well-meaning gentleman, and we have pity for what he must have gone through before he got his book printed, "published," as it is, "for the author," by Longman, Parker, Masters, Deighton, and Simpkin and Co. But the most well-meaning gentleman in the world may be totally unable to write blank verse; also the most pious gentleman, even though he write as his titlepage, "Glory to God!" and puts his name after it:—"Glory to God. By Thomas Boys." Mr. Thomas Boys is evidently under the impression that if he puts exactly ten syllables in a line he has done his duty as a poet engaging to produce unrhymed heroics, and nothing can be more creditable than the exactitude with which he has stuck to that precise number. We have carefully examined his poem, and can positively report that the "feet" are always correct as to the number of them, and so long as you do not mind where the accent falls, you have first-rate metre. Fair play, however, is a jewel, and Mr. Boys shall have a chance in our columns of finding his numbers rebuked. The antiquity of the sentiment is pleasingly contrasted with the novelty of the construction of the verse in the following, which is

## MR. BOYS ON MONEY.

Some gather it simply for the dust's sake;  
Others make their hoard, that it may the means  
Be made of ministering to their vices,  
Whether of pride, ambition, or of lust  
And worldly pleasure, giving to the flesh  
Full sway of every sinful appetite.

Others by habit, want of thought, plod on  
In a prescribed track set by their fathers,  
Careless of aught beyond their daily wants  
In their own way, indulging ease, and what  
In their sight is man's whole duty, to leave  
A fortune, as 'tis called, for their children.

Others, who seem reckless of the world's wealth,  
But at heart love it, dash out right and left  
With boldness in its schemes with such success,  
As if of fortune they were children born;  
These dispense their gold with a free hand, but  
On no principle, save unto themselves,  
Though in appearance 'twas for others' good.

We are quite sure that the compiler of "Bright Gems for the Young" (James Blackwood) had no good intention whatever, except that of doing the best he could for—himself, when he put his "gems" in a gilt cloth setting and published them. It is a serious thing to produce books "for the young," though, unhappily, it is a thing too much left in the hands of poor, empty, thin, sordid, selfish souls born natives of Bead-dom, and utterly inapt to teach anything that is good. These gems are very bad paste; many of them of fabrication. On page 170 a father is introduced, who informs his child that "when men talk they love company; but when they rise they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate and below them." A charming lesson for young hearts. But commend us, for wise and reverent teaching, to a story of one little Peter, a cracked boy who had a nay-word, "It comes from above." Here is a profound

## MORAL FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Another time a gentleman employed him to carry a letter to a town, bidding him to make all haste. On his way he tried to spring over a ditch, but it was so wide that he fell into it and was nearly drowned. The letter was lost in the mud, and could not be recovered. The gentleman was angry when little Peter told him of the loss, and drove him out of doors with his whip. "It comes from above," said Peter, as he stood on the steps. The next day the gentleman sent for him. "See here," said he, "there are two half-pence for you for tumbling into the ditch. Circumstances have now changed that it would have been a loss to me had that letter gone astray."

We will not stay to unravel the logic of this anecdote, but will just throw "Bright Gems" into the gutter, after referring to the astounding moral of "Doing and Undoing." This moral, judiciously inferred from the killing of a fly by a little girl, and printed in conspicuous capitals, is neither more nor less than this—"Beware of doing what you cannot undo." Not to point out that, in strictness, this amounts to saying "Beware of doing anything whatever," because, absolutely speaking, nothing can be undone, we may say that, even as a matter of what is called "common sense," the lesson is absurd, for the enormous majority of our necessary daily actions cannot be recalled.

It is with no feeling of disloyalty to the Sovereign of these benighted and be-maginated realms that we rank among the very worst authors we have ever known "Thomas and Francis Bullock," who have published (Simpkin and Co.) *The Illustrated History of England*, challenging attention as the "Joint Authors of 'Popular Education,' published under the patronage of the Queen," and so on. The preface informs us that in this work "a style of composition has been adopted which, essentially Saxon, it is hoped will be found to combine strength and perspicuity, while it avoids that childish and exaggerated simplicity so fatal at once to good taste and to the dignity of history. Junior and senior classes, as well as private students, may read the narrative with equal ease and instruction;" and also that "a larger amount of information has been brought together than can be found in any similar work of equal size." We sincerely trust there is no "similar work" of "equal" or any other "size;" but the "information" vouchsafed to the student of English history is certainly copious. We are carefully told, for example, that the "ancient Britons had no omnibuses or coaches, as in modern times"—to which we beg to add that they had no illustrated newspapers. The ancient Druids, it is with much dignity stated, "ran about with torches in their hands to please their gods." Caesar, when his fleet was injured by a storm, "with his usual prudence and promptitude, hastened at once to the scene of the disaster." Boadicea "was a tall female . . . with dignified bearing, and hair streaming down her back." Abbot Dunstan was "an arrogant, a truthless, and a deceiving man." Domesday Book is (p. 49) "the most ancient book in the world." Richard III. "united almost every crime with considerable ability." These are happy instances of "style" and "information" combined; but there are plenty more. Uncorrupted by Frodoe, the Bullocks fearlessly say of Henry VIII. that, "On

the morning of Anne's death the King, not in mourning, but dressed in white, went a hunting in Epping Forest, and on the very next day married his third wife, Lady Jane Seymour, on whom some time before he had set his gross and grovelling mind." The account of the execution of Thomas Cromwell is neatly turned:—"He lost his head on the block—yet without a trial—a practice he himself caused to be introduced." And there is a fine simplicity in the statement that Charles II. "plunged lots of people into poverty and ruin." Messrs. Bullock have written twenty paragraphs expounding the merits of their work, and our readers will agree with us that the third paragraph, which declares that "the work is not a mere skeleton of naked facts," is a true one. Now and then the "style" is positively fine. We are informed, for instance, concerning the Nana Sahib massacre, that "the hardy British soldiers wept like children as they stood amid the blood and locks of their murdered countrywomen." But we should like to know if Lord Metcalfe ever said what is attributed to him in page 255, that "some fine morning all Europeans in India would get up with their throats cut." It is, certainly, as Mrs. Gamp would say, "a gashly picture."

"Angelo San Martino: a Tale of Lombardy in 1850" (Edmonston and Douglas) brings the history of the Italian cause down to a very late period, and, having said that, we have said enough to give its author a title to a place among our "worst." The word "moan" turns up so often that we would not venture to read much of it; but we read enough to make the acquaintance of the gushing Lucy. One morning this fervent "friend of Italy" retires to her room, and breathes more freely as she reads the columns of the *Daily News*. Absorbed by "a strongly-written leader," she does not at first notice three ladies who step "noiselessly into the room." They ask what interests her so much. "This!" she says, laying her finger upon the "stringent" and "conclusive" article. "I will read it to you," she said, eagerly. She did so, and her auditors were only slightly moved. After the ladies were gone Lucy "flung her arms upon the table, rested her head upon them and exclaimed aloud, in a paroxysm of grief beyond tears, 'Alone! alone! alone!'" We may dismiss "Angelo San Martino" with the remark that we have ourselves occasionally read "leaders" to friends, and never observed them, even when the "leaders" were our own, to be more than "slightly moved." But some people expect too much.

## NAVAL-YARDS COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners appointed to inquire into the system of control and management of her Majesty's dockyards have presented their report.

They say that the management of the dockyards is inefficient, on account of the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, the defective organisation of the subordinate departments, the want of clear and well-defined responsibility, and the absence of any means of effectually checking expenditure.

They report the existence of a general complaint in the dockyards as to the mode in which stores are supplied—the want of certain articles delaying the progress of the works, and the description of timber sent in not being in accordance with the requisitions of the officers.

The system of accounts they report to be, as far as they can judge, elaborate and minute, but that its results are not to be relied on for any practical purpose.

With respect to the cost of building, converting, fitting, refitting, and repairing ships, the Commissioners refrain from expressing any opinion, because the data furnished are based upon the value account, which are "in a very unsatisfactory condition."

So far as the Commissioners are able to express an opinion upon the workmanship in the dockyards they believe it to be excellent, but they are of opinion that, under a proper system of dockyard management, large retrenchments may be made in the expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of the yards.

Among the suggestions made by the Commissioners is the appointment of a Minister for the Navy Department, who should be held entirely responsible for the control and management of the dockyards; the placing of the officers and men in the dockyards under the same restrictions as to voting at elections as the officers of the Post Office, the Customs, and the Inland Revenue; that the estimates laid before Parliament should be accompanied by the annual programme of shipbuilding works; that each vote be set out in detail and a stringent appropriation be enforced; that large contracts for timber be more divided, and the period for which standing contracts are entered into be reduced; and that the accounts be kept so as to show the exact cost of ships, and be made up at the dockyards, and transmitted to the Accountant-General of the Navy.

With respect to the converting and altering ships, the Commissioners, after giving a list of operations of this kind, say they have no reason to doubt that they were judicious, and great improvements on the original designs; and they add that the policy of converting a large number of sailing-ships to screws can only be justified by the necessity which existed of constructing a screw navy with the least delay.

The question of iron ships of war is briefly examined in this report. The Commissioners say:—"Even now the capabilities of an iron ship of war of the first class protected by iron plates have not been tested, and it remains to be proved whether such ships are efficient for service in your Majesty's Navy." They conclude by recommending that the building of these iron ships should not be carried on in the dockyards, but upon contract by private builders, because under the present system of naval accounts their cost could not be tested.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KOSSUTH.—An affidavit has been filed by M. Kossuth in the action which has been brought against him by the Emperor of Austria. In this document M. Kossuth takes the ground that the Emperor of Austria "has not, and never has been, King of Hungary, either de jure or de facto, and that he (the defendant) is the only person possessing lawful power to issue Hungarian notes, such power having been conferred upon him by the Estates of the kingdom in National Diet assembled." M. Kossuth also explains his reasons for making the notes which are the subject of complaint. He claims that it was never his intention to send them to Hungary, "so long as the present condition of forcible dominion exists there," and that before these proceedings were taken he had "made provision for their safe keeping in England until the happening of the emergency which could alone make the use of them in Hungary to be consistent with events." A correspondent of the *Times* says with regard to Kossuth's authority to issue notes:—"He forgets to add the fact that before he fled into Turkey he voluntarily resigned all his appointments, and that Georgey was appointed Doctor only a few days before the catastrophe at Vilagos, and that thereby M. Kossuth became without any doubt a private individual, and is still so; as, although I have since that time always lived in Hungary, and even during my temporary absence am in daily correspondence with all parts of Hungary, I am not aware that since 1849 M. Kossuth has ever been re-elected to any official position whatever, or that the Hungarians have changed their opinion about him, or that he has since then as to make such an event ever likely to happen." A London correspondent then says to make such an event ever likely to happen. "A London correspondent then says to make such an event ever likely to happen. A London correspondent then says to make such an event ever likely to happen."

THIS OLD OLD IRISH GIANT.—An the workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the entrance to the new railway in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the east end of the building, they discovered among the other remains of human beings the perfect skeleton of a man measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from the immense size of the skull and other portions—such as the bones of the hands, jawbones, &c.—to have equalled in its other dimensions its extraordinary height. Its position was considerably deeper than the other earth than that at which human skeletons are generally found. There was barely sufficient appearance of a coffin to prove that it had received proper interment, but everything connected with it indicated its having occupied its lonely tenement for several centuries.

## MR. COBDEN AND THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In reply to an address from Leicester, Mr. Cobden says:—

The perusal of this eloquent address has afforded me great pleasure. It deposes the many generations of Englishmen and Frenchmen who have lived in a state of hostility, owing to their mutual jealousies and distrust, and the ruinous consequences that have been entailed on both countries, and it hails the treaty as the auspicious omen of a happier and more peaceful era. These sentiments have my warmest sympathies, and I frankly avow that they express the considerations and motives which, more than the material interests involved—though the two are inseparable—have inspired my humble but zealous efforts to remove the obstacles which impeded the commercial intercourse between the two countries. I have the best reason for knowing that these considerations weighed also with preponderating force in the motives which induced the French Government to enter into the treaty; and I have the firm conviction that, with time and the exercise of a little mutual forbearance, these hopes and aspirations may be realised. In referring, for the first and last time, to the attempts to defeat the negotiation of the treaty, it is not to complain of their attacks on myself. If by their bold and persistent misrepresentations they did succeed in causing me some anxiety at one stage of my labours, from the fear that the manufacturing community would be so far misled as to prevent the chambers of commerce from affording me the personal co-operation in Paris necessary for the completion of my task, the unwavering confidence with which those bodies honoured me throughout the negotiations, and the unanimous approbation which they have expressed of the result, leave me in no humour to quarrel with my opponents. I allude to them now merely to draw from their past conduct a warning for the future. It must not be forgotten that those public speakers and journalists, who, without one fact to justify them—for they would not wait for the facts—charged the French Government with deliberate deception and treachery towards me in the affair of the treaty, are the same persons who have incessantly proclaimed the hostile designs of that Government upon our peace and security, who have accused it of having made formidable naval preparations, and who are for ever discovering its plots and conspiracies against our interests in all parts of the world. And their accusations are just as little entitled to credit in the one case as in the other. I offer this as my deliberate judgment after nearly fifteen months' residence in France, with the best possible opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of those facts which alone can afford the means of arriving at a correct conclusion; and claiming for myself in other respects no greater advantage over my opponents than in the possession of that moderate share of sagacity and temper which enabled me to take a more correct view than themselves of the design of the French Government with regard to the treaty.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently passed votes of thanks to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Mallett for their management of the details of the Treaty of Commerce with France. Mr. Cobden wrote in reply:—

I observe with satisfaction the judicious reserve with which the Chamber abstains from committing itself to an approval of the general principle of commercial treaties. The arrangement lately entered into with the French Government is not, in its old and exclusive sense, a commercial treaty, but a simultaneous movement on the part of the two countries in the direction of general freedom of trade. Nor should the changes made in the French tariff be judged merely by the standard of abstract principle, but with a fair consideration for the opposition which the Government had to encounter in its first serious measure of commercial reform from an unbroken phalanx of monopolists, whose power can be more fully appreciated after the late demonstrations of the Conservative party in the French Chambers.

The great feature of the recent commercial arrangements, to my humble apprehension, is their tendency to limit the power of Governments to disturb the amicable arrangements of the two countries, by making their friendship depend not on dynastic sympathies or the alliance with any particular Ministry, but, to borrow the sentiment of Prince Napoleon, on the union of France with the great English people.

For the first time in the experience of living men a large part of the population of the two countries will be invested with the most powerful motives for keeping the peace. Old diplomatic rivalries may survive, to find nourishment in topics of shadowy interest; and the relations of the two Governments may even be subjected to occasional disquietude from the resentments of statesmen who live in the traditions of the past, and who will accept with reluctance the new order of things; but I rejoice in the belief that the legitimate interests of an industrious people, rather than the caprices or passions of politicians, will, for the future, control the relations of my country with its great Continental neighbour.

## LOSS OF THE MIDDLESEX, AND FIFTY LIVES.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the loss of the ship *Middlesex*, with a large number of people on board. This ship, which was upwards of 1400 tons register, and commanded by Captain Parmelee, was bound for New York from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and crew and passengers numbering sixty souls.

Captain Parmelee states that "he left Liverpool as master of the ship *Middlesex* on the 18th of February last, and proceeded, wind-hauled, to the south-west, blowing a strong gale, which continued up to the 7th inst., when a heavy gale came on from the north-west, ship rolling and working severely. The gale continued, and on the 10th, the ship, being in lat. 53° 0' long. 22° 10' west, was struck by a heavy sea which threw her on her beamends, and shifted her cargo to port. All head-land was set; every endeavour was made to get the ship before the wind, but she refused to pay off, and, making a great deal of water, she commenced to settle down, notwithstanding the pumps were kept going as a last resource. Had the main-mizenmast cut away to relieve the ship and get her to pay off, but without effect; and on the 12th, finding there was no hope of saving, abandoned her in the only efficient boat, along with eleven of the crew and four passengers, leaving the remainder of the crew and passengers on board to share the fate of the ship—all the other boats, five in number, having been stove to pieces after being lowered down. Their boat reached the Great Blasket Island on the 16th inst., four days after leaving the ship, and the inhabitants of the island assisted them in landing, two of the boat's crew having died previously of cold and exhaustion."

The survivors in the boat suffered great privations; for four days and nights they were exposed to the severest weather and cold, without food or water, until the boat was washed ashore at Great Blasket Island, a few miles to the westward of the entrance to Dingle Bay, on the south-west coast of Ireland. It is marvellous that the boat could have withstood the heavy seas and gales that prevailed the whole time.

A WOMAN KILLED.—A poor Scotch girl, at the Haversham Road-mills on Monday last, was killed by a falling millstone, just previously to the opening of work. The report was unusually loud, but, as the material was in a very imperfect state, the damage done is unimportant, and (what is far more satisfactory) no person was in any way injured.

THE BOSNIAN OUTBREAK.—The German journals (remarks the *Moniteur*) continue to occupy themselves with the troubles that are breaking out in European Turkey. They speak of movements in Bosnia that have a character altogether different from those that have manifested themselves in the Herzegovina. In the latter province the rays are the insurgents, but in Bosnia, on the contrary, the Mohammedans—Beyas, agas, and others—appear to be in a position to oppose the Porte and the Mussulman officials. The Bosnian rebels were formerly led by Omar Pacha of their rights and privileges, and that sort of reform has never ceased to be a source of irritation, which has now risen higher than ever. In the neighbouring countries, where people are in a position to judge of the feeling in Bosnia—at Agram, for instance—there is a conviction that the Porte is in danger of defeat; and that, if the Imperial troops should suffer a defeat in conflict with the rays of Herzegovina, the Bosnian Mohammedans would rise in their turn, even against the Turkish regular troops, to regain the rights taken from them, on the plea of their being mischievous to others. The Agram journals are so far as to be of opinion that in such a case the Bosni-Beyas would place themselves on the side of their Beyas.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—A Toulon letter states that orders have been sent to General de Montebello to assume in person the command of the operations against Cochinchina. He was to employ all the means at his disposal to settle the affair as soon as possible within the walls of the capital, which he was to take possession of at any cost, and not to allow the enemy any truce or repose, in order not to prolong the war and expose the troops to the epidemic influences of the country.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The clergy of the archdeaconry of London assembled on Monday in their great hall at St. Dunstons, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. B. Morgan Cowie, D.D., on the duty of the clergy with reference to the prevalent rationalistic and deologist views as contained in the "Essays and Reviews." The doctor's address was listened to with great attention.





NEAPOLITAN TROOPS EXCITING THE PEASANTRY OF THE ABRUZZI.

**THE INSURGENTS IN THE ABRUZZI.**

THE mountains of the Abruzzi, wild, rugged, and broken into deep ravines, cultivated only in the valleys, are inhabited by a race strong, hardy, and vigorous, it is true, but at the same time so remote from the civilisation of the cities that they may be considered half barbarous; violent, turbulent, and surrounded by gross ignorance, they look upon robbery and violence with less repugnance than is quite consistent with the public safety; while, although they are governed by some sort of moral laws, they are rather led by the influence of the priesthood than controlled by either native respect for virtue or by the ordinary public protests against wrongdoing. It was amongst these, then, that after the fall of Capua the fugitive Neapolitan soldiery took refuge, and, doubtless aided by the ecclesiastics, commenced fomenting a reactionary attempt by which they

hoped somewhat to retrieve their past disgrace. This band of desperados commenced first by murdering some of the unfortunate National Guard, and afterwards by promulgating a sort of programme or manifesto, in which, amongst other modest requisitions, they stipulated that England should assist to restore the fallen dynasty of Italy, and that Napoleon III. should be permitted to remain the ruler of France on condition of his changing the title of Emperor to that of King. The insurgents, however, were not successful, although they came to the number of about 3000 against 2000 Piedmontese; and even the clergy, who assisted them by aid from a monastery to enable them to hold a town, could give them little effectual assistance, and ultimately the monastery itself was destroyed by the Piedmontese, who so effectually routed the Abruzzian insurgents that they confined themselves to the occasional attempt

to surprise a picket, or the falling upon any inferior number of National Guards who might happen to come in their way. Happily, the final overthrow of Bombino and the fall of Gaeta have helped still further to disperse the insurgent army.

**THE TOWNS CEDED TO FRANCE BY MONACO.**

It is doubtful whether many ordinary people have ever heard of the Prince of Monaco, or if they have ever troubled themselves to inquire who he was; and yet he has long been one of those hereditary parasitical rulers who, relying for protection on the might of some great neighbouring Power, learn, perhaps, at last to seek its aid against the indignation of the people whom they have so long misgoverned. At all events, the Prince of Monaco has recently attained



VIEW OF MENTON, RECENTLY CEDED TO FRANCE BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO.



an unenviable notoriety by having ceded his territory to France, and thereby holding a sort of vassalage under the French Emperor which, while it destroys his independence, may at least secure his safety. Before the cession of the two towns Menton and Roquebrune, the principality of Monaco, situated on the borders of the Mediterranean, and included in the countship of Nice, numbered three towns and seven thousand inhabitants—twelve hundred in the capital, and three thousand in Menton, the richest possession of the principality.

The present Prince, Charles III., was born in 1818, and in 1846 married Antoinette Chislaine Countess of Merode. He descends, on the father's side, from the French family of Coyon de Matignon, and, on the mother's, from the ancient Genoese house of Grimaldi, who came into possession of Monaco in the year 980, and have ever since managed to keep the estate in the family. Elevated into a principality in the sixteenth century, it afterwards submitted to the protection of Spain till, in 1641, it was placed under that of France by Honoré II., who on that occasion lost the fiefs which he held in the Spanish dominions. Louis XIII. recomposed him, however, with the dukedom of Valentign, in Dauphiné, and since that time the Princes of Monaco have also taken the dual title. In 1731 the male line of Grimaldi became extinct in the person of Prince Antoine; but his daughter, Louise Hippolyte, Duchess of Valentign, who was married to François de Matignon, imposed upon him the condition of adopting the name and arms of the Grimaldi family. This was opposed by the collateral branches, in the name of the Salic law; but, nevertheless, the descendants of the Frenchman Coyon de Matignon continued to be Princes of Monaco. The French Revolution, however, caused serious troubles in this little kingdom, and, reunited to France in 1792, was included under the Republic and the first empire in the department of Les Alpes Maritimes. In 1814 restoration was the order of the day, and the Principality of Monaco again came into possession of its legitimate ruler; but article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May decided that it should occupy the same position as it had formerly held under the French protection. The battle of Waterloo, however, deprived France of this power, and article 1 of the second Treaty of Paris, 20th of November, 1815, stipulated that the communications established in the former year would altogether cease, and that the same relations should be transferred to his Majesty the King of Sardinia. Thus placed under the Sardinian



VIEW OF ROQUEBRUNE, RECENTLY CEDED TO FRANCE BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. MENCIER.)

protection, the Prince of Monaco was still French in his sympathies, and, as Duke of Valentign, took his seat in the French Chamber of Peers, thus exhibiting the strange spectacle of an absolute Sovereign taking part in the affairs of a constitutional, or at least professedly constitutional, Government. The sudden revolution of 1848 surprised Prince Florestan I. in the quiet seclusion of his kingdom; Monaco remained faithful, but Roquebrune and Menton went with the tide of affairs, and called loudly for reforms: an insurrection was rapidly organised, and the two towns claimed the protection of Sardinia. In vain did Florestan appeal to the popular voice and to the treaties, Charles Albert accepted the fealty of the rebels and sent to their aid a

small armed force. This was the first annexation. The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies thought to have decided the question by voting the simple incorporation of the principality with the Piedmontese monarchy; but the deposed Prince made an earnest appeal to the Powers who had signed the Treaties of 1814 and 1815; and the Cabinet of Turin, in presence of the representatives of these Courts, agreed to respect the independence of Monaco, but, at the same time, refused to recall the Sardinian force garrisoned at Roquebrune and Menton.

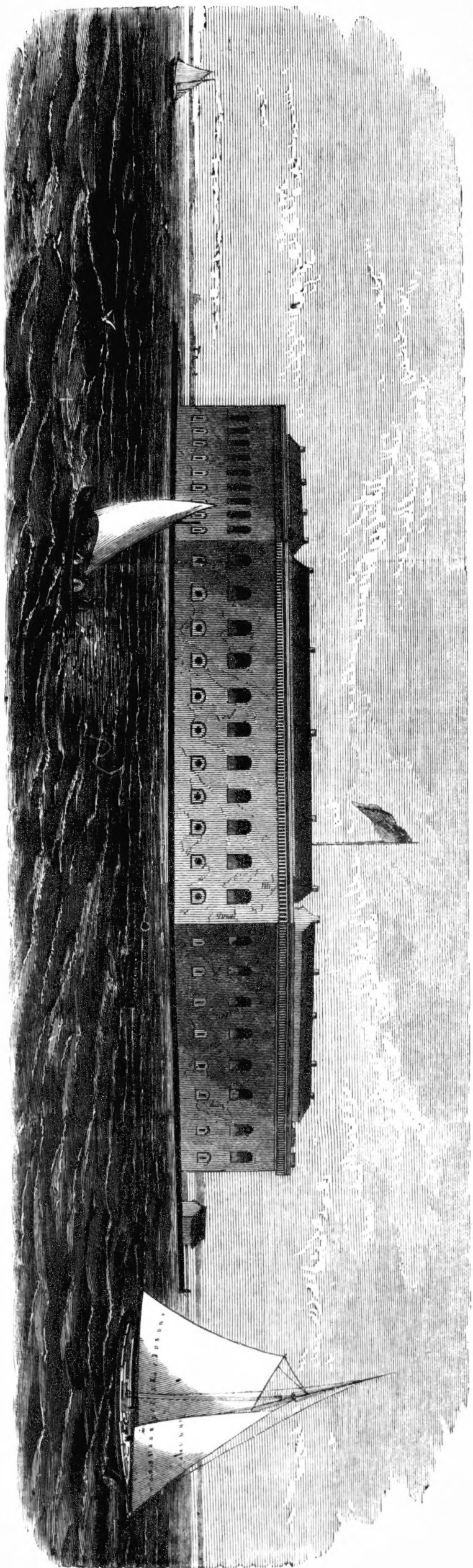
After having been the object of many useless communications between the Government of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Florestan, the Monaco question was finally disposed of at the Congress at Paris at the time of shot, and shell to Charleston; the machine-shop of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has been converted into an arsenal, and the powder mills have been supplying ammunition. Major Anderson is blocked in the midst of Charleston harbour; and, if Fort Sumter is to be retained, there must soon be reinforcements sent to his assistance, since there is little doubt that the Carolinians will shortly commence an attack upon it, notwithstanding that they have been hitherto restrained from an act of aggression, which (although Major Anderson's position is almost impregnable) must ultimately lead to a desperate conflict unless some decided course is taken.

It is believed, however, that the North will, for the present, abandon

the memorable discussion in reference to Italy which took place between Count Cavour and the Austrian Plenipotentiaries. Speaking of the affairs of Rome, Baron Hubner reminded the assembly that it was not the Austrian and French troops alone which occupied other States, since the Sardinians had invaded Roquebrune and Menton, the difference being that they had gone at the request of the people, and the Austrian and French troops on behalf of the Sovereigns. To this Count Cavour replied that the Sardinians were perfectly willing to withdraw their fifty men from Roquebrune and Menton if the Prince of Monaco could show that he would be able to govern his dominions. This ultimately led to the treaty by which his Highness Florestan Prince of Monaco has ceded to his Imperial ally the Emperor of the French the two titular towns, he himself only reserving the district of Monaco, on such terms as he deemed the most honourable he could obtain.

#### FORT SUMTER.

This fort, lying in Charleston harbour, seems to be the point towards which the attention of both Northern and Southern Americans is looking with anxiety. Already the military preparations which are taking place in the South are indications, if not of certain warfare, at least of such a foreboding of an impending conflict that no one can witness them without expecting some such result. On the 6th the Southern Congress passed a bill for raising 10,000 men; and it is thought that, to bring into action immediately a similar number, the North will have to take advantage of the militia. Meanwhile, the factories of Virginia have been working at high pressure to send guns, mortars, and



FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOUR.



the fort rather than commence such hostilities as would be necessary for its preservation, since the Southerners have made preparations for taking it which would seem to be directed against another Sebastopol.

Fort Sumter is built on an artificial island lying within the mouth of Charleston Bay between Fort Moultrie and the former site of Fort Johnson, being about three quarters of a mile distant from each of these points. The channel of the sea by which Charleston itself is reached is between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, both of which command it at half-range. Between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson there is only navigation for vessels of very light draught and at high water. The island which supports Fort Sumter is formed from the refuse of the granite quarries of New England, and its construction occupied ten years, and cost about half a million of dollars. The fortification itself is pentagonal, and built of solid brick masonry, the walls being fifty feet in height and from eight to ten feet in thickness. These are pierced for three tiers of guns, besides the necessary loopholes for musketry, and they are intended for about a hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of various calibre. Of the tiers of guns two out of the three are in bombproof casemates, the upper tier being open. The lower tier consists of 42-pounder Paixhans guns; the second for 8 and 10-inch bores, to throw either solid or hollow shot; and the upper one 24-pounders and mortars.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

Mr. E. T. SMITH seems decidedly to have abandoned all intention of opening Her Majesty's Theatre this season for Italian opera. Our readers are probably aware that he gave "Un Ballo in Maschera" last week, but without Verdi's music.

The said "Ballo in Maschera" (we mean, of course, the opera so called) will, we are told, be one of the first novelties at the Royal Italian Opera, which, as we have already mentioned, opens on April 2 with "Le Prophète."

A new and exceedingly damp music-hall was opened last Monday in Oxford-street. Middle Parepa, Mr. Santley, and other singers of reputation were engaged for the first night; but we believe it is the intention of the proprietors to make their establishment not a regular concert-room, but a musical refreshment-house in the style of Canterbury Hall, Weston's Hall, &c.

*Rondo Appassionato pour Piano.* Par Auguste Ergmann. Ashdown and Parry.

This piece, with an Italian title, dedicated in the French language to a lady ("Madame Davison née Goddard") who, we rejoice to say, is English, by a gentleman with a German name, is none the less an admirable composition, and one that we should much like to hear "Madame Davison née Goddard" perform.

*Oberon.* A. Ergmann. Ashdown and Parry.

Herr Ergmann here presents us with his "reminiscences" of "Oberon"—reminiscences far more faithful and far more artistically conveyed than the majority of reminiscences that one meets with of "Oberon" or of any other opera.

*The Mermaid's Song.* A. Schloesser. Ashdown and Parry.

This is not another version of the beautiful and popular "Mermaid's Song" in "Oberon" (we need scarcely say that that charming melody has not been passed over by Herr Ergmann in the piece previously mentioned), but an agreeable and effective arrangement of an air by Haydn, which is far too good to be forgotten, or even (if we may be allowed the expression) to be lost sight of.

1. *Batti, Batti.* A. Schloesser. 2. *Vedrai Carino.* A. Schloesser. Ashdown and Parry.

Mr. Adolphe Schloesser has here arranged two of the most beautiful airs in "Don Giovanni" for the piano, and in doing so has not (as most arrangers would have done) destroyed their character by varying them in an unsuitable manner. We are glad to find that, after exhausting their own ingenuity and wearing out the patience of the public by writing fantasias on the "Trovatore" and the "Traviata," piano-orte composers are at last obliged to go back to the pure melody of Mozart's operas.

*A Hundred German Waltzes.* By Strauss, Labitzky, and Lanner. Boosey and Co.

A collection of the most melodious numbers from various sets of waltzes by the three admirable dance-composers above named. Why do the Germans produce incomparably the best waltz-tunes? how is it that the Poles alone can write true mazurkas? is there any explicable reason for nearly all the popular airs of Bohemia being in polka measure? These are not frivolous questions. Popular music ought to be made a branch of ethnology in its widest sense, and it would then perhaps be found that the migrations of races could be traced by means of their national airs with almost as much certainty as by their language. At all events, the study would be interesting, and could not well be unprofitable. The Jews have now no national tunes—having also ceased to have a literature or anything nationally distinctive except a common taste for mean occupations and a common thirst for gold; but the gipsies may be traced through Europe by their melodies; and if Egypt and Hindostan were searched for musical traditions, and if, first in Hindostan and afterwards in Egypt, the originals could be found of the airs which are now sung—in each country with slight variations—by the gipsies of Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, and Spain, we should at least have good corroborative testimony as to the Indian origin of the "Egyptians" of the middle ages. Perhaps by following the current of melody from its first sources it might be shown how it was that the gipsies made their appearance in the east and in the west of Europe at about the same time. Did they go from the east to the west, or did they follow the Mongols to Russia and the Moors to Spain, thus invading Europe in two places at once? Many such questions as these might be solved (or their solution aided) if we had any enterprising musical travellers to collect as many as possible of the true popular airs of Europe, Africa, and Asia. We are aware that very little music can be found out of Europe (though, by-the-way, the beautiful melody of the Persian chorus in "Rooslan and Loodmila," sung at Prince Galitzin's last concert at St. James's Hall, is undoubtedly of Persian origin). But of what value a collection of the popular melodies of the European countries alone would be! A poet, if not a man of science, would learn far more of the genius of a nation by comparing its love-songs, its drinking songs, and its battle-songs with those of other nations than by making a similar comparison of languages. A large table ought to be drawn up giving striking examples of the mode in which the most important nations in Europe have illustrated the chief lyrical subjects of life. Is it not interesting, to say the least, to place an Italian and a German serenade side by side—such as Donizetti's serenade in "Don Pasquale" and the well-known serenade by Schubert? and does not the difference in character between the two represent, in a very appreciable manner, the difference between Italian and German love?

The publication of a new volume of old waltzes does not justify us, perhaps, in making all the above remarks; but they are written, and may as well remain, though we are as far as ever from understanding why German popular melody takes naturally the form of the waltz, and Polish popular melody that of the mazurka. To say that it is because Germans are fond of waltzing and the Poles of dancing mazurkas would not be any explanation at all; for no one can say whether, in the first instance, dancing produced dance-music, or dance-music dancing, and it will seem to most persons that they must have been born together. However this may be (the point, by-the-way, would have been an admirable one for the dancing-master and music-master in Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" to decide), the "Hundred German Waltzes" by Strauss, Labitzky, and Lanner "contain a marvellously-rich fund of genuine tune; and it may not be out of place to add that they are bound together in a very handsome volume."

#### RENEWED DISTURBANCES AT CHATHAM.

THERE is still a vast amount of discontent rife among the inmates of Chatham Prison, and the elements of discontent are ready to burst forth on the first opportunity. Since the late outbreaks there have been several minor instances of insubordination, but nothing to justify any fears of another revolt until last week, when one of the convicts confessed the intention of the prisoners to seize the warders, and, after securing possession of the keys of the building, to open the cells, set fire to the building, and escape. From inquiries instituted immediately on the above information no doubt was entertained that the prisoners intended putting their plan into operation the next day, and, failing in their endeavours, to repeat the attempt on Sunday. Captain Powell and the other officials of the establishment at once adopted prompt measures. A message was instantly forwarded to Major-General Eyre for the assistance of the military, and about 300 troops of the Line, each provided with ten rounds of ball cartridge, were at once dispatched to the prison. Peremptory orders were issued to the warders to fire on the convicts should they make any attempt at insurrection. For this purpose the rifles with which the keepers are armed were loaded with buck-shot, the effect of which when fired among a mob of prisoners would be most deadly. The time proposed for the outbreak was the moment when the convicts are released from their cells, after dinner, to resume work. During dinner-time the warders were disposed about the prison, the majority being kept out of sight, while a number were stationed in the area below, ready to fire up into the galleries along which the convicts would proceed on being released from their cells, should they attempt any interference with the warders. The troops dispatched to the prison were drawn up outside, with bayonets fixed, ready to enter the prison on the signal being made. The guard, always on duty in the prison, was also placed in readiness to act. The prisoners in the cells, unaware that their intentions had become known, or that any preparations had been made to suppress the outbreak, began the disturbance by the customary yellings and shoutings. Amid the noises thus made could be distinguished menacing expressions, used chiefly against the principal warder, Mr. Finch. Several of the convicts who took a more prominent part in these disturbances were taken out of their cells and placed in irons. At the usual time the convicts were released from their cells, but no attempt at a disturbance was made, the prisoners being evidently overawed by the preparations which had been made to suppress the slightest attempt at an outbreak. On the return of the convicts from work in the evening the shouting and noises were recommenced, when two more of the prisoners were placed in irons in separate cells.

It was then expected that an outbreak would be attempted on Sunday during the time the prisoners were in the exercise-ground prior to attending Divine worship. Similar precautions were again taken to prevent a sudden surprise, and orders were issued on Saturday night that only one half the convicts were to take their exercise at once. It was, however, considered more prudent to let the whole of the prisoners exercise as usual, and no disturbance took place.

THE BISHOP OF POITIERS AND THE EMPEROR.—The answer of the Bishop of Poitiers to the bill of charges communicated to him by the Council of State for having uttered and published language disrespectful to the Emperor in his famous "Pontius Pilate" pastoral has been received by the Council, and is under consideration. The Bishop declines, we hear, to admit the competency of the Council of State, on the ground that its intervention in ecclesiastical matters of the nature in question is founded on the "organic laws" framed subsequently to the concordat, and that the said "organic laws" have never been recognised by the Holy See. The Bishop, moreover, expresses surprise that the Council of State should intervene between him and M. de la Guéronnière. M. de la Guéronnière published, in his own name, a certain pamphlet, entitled "La France, Rome, et l'Italie," on a subject in which the Bishop felt deeply interested. He had a perfect right, he says, to answer M. de la Guéronnière, and the Council have not the right to assume that his language was applicable to the Emperor, the Emperor not having mixed himself up in the controversy between himself and M. de la Guéronnière.

WARRING SHEPHERDS.—The *Debats* contains a letter from the Bishop of Orleans ridiculing one of Lord Plunket's, in which a protest was made against a sermon announced to be preached on Sunday at Paris by the Bishop, on behalf of the Irish poor. "He is a very clever man," says the Bishop, "to know what I am going to say. I avow, with all humility, that I am not so well informed as he is. He does not deny that there are poor in Ireland—it is enough that I ask charity for them. But who has made them poor? I pretend to accuse no one, nor do I contest Lord Plunket's right to send his tenantry out to winter. I only congratulate him on not being a Bishop in the Papal States. To what accusations would he not in that case be now exposed throughout England? For me, a Catholic Bishop, wherever I see poverty, if I seek its cause, I seek more especially to alleviate it. That will be the entire object of my sermon—not to displease Lord Plunket, whose case has been sufficiently judged, and about whom it is not my intention to concern myself." The *Post*, conceiving that this sermon had already been delivered, had a leading article about it on Thursday week. The *Post* stated that in his sermon the Bishop repeated "every abominable falsehood, embodying every possible accusation of cruelty, tyranny, and religious persecution against the Bishop of Tuam, and ignoring altogether the remotest doubt of their absolute truth."

VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY.—A public meeting was held at the Townhall, Brighton, a few days since, to adopt measures for a general holiday in that town on Easter Monday, in order to afford an opportunity to all classes of the inhabitants to witness the volunteer review and sham fight. Arrangements have been made for a march out and field-day at Wimbledon on Easter Monday. The following corps are expected to be present—viz., Cavalry—the Surrey Mounted Rifles, the 1st Middlesex Light Horse, and the Metropolitan Light Horse. Infantry—the Victoria Rifles, 4th Middlesex, Civil Service Regiment, Queen's (Westminster), 29th and 30th Middlesex, 1st, 7th, and 12th Surrey, 2nd City of London, 3rd Westminster, &c. The various corps will proceed from their respective parades to assemble in front of the barracks at Knightsbridge in time to march off from thence at 11.30, and proceed by Fulham-road and over Putney Bridge to Wimbledon Common. On arriving at Wimbledon they will bivouac, each corps providing its own commissariat. After resting a short time they will be put into position in two brigades, and perform a series of brigade movements.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—On Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning, at three o'clock, the inhabitants of the metropolis were roused by repeated strokes of the new great bell at Westminster, and most persons supposed it was for a death in the Royal family. There might have been about twenty slow strokes, when it ceased. It proved, however, to be due to some derangement of the clock, for at four and five o'clock ten or twelve strokes were struck instead of the proper number. On mentioning this in the morning to a friend who is deep in London antiquities, he observed, that there is an opinion in the City that anything the matter with St. Paul's great bell is an omen of ill to the Royal family; and he added, "I hope the opinion will not extend to the Westminster bell." This was at eleven on Friday morning. I see this morning that it was not till 1 a.m. the lamented Duchess of Kent was considered in the least danger, and, as you are aware, she expired in less than twenty-four hours. I do not pause to comment on this curious coincidence, but to ask whether any one can give me any further particulars as to this opinion.—*Correspondent in Notes in Queries.*

REBUILDING BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The committee for letting the Bridge House Estates lately presented to the Court of Common Council a report recommending the demolition of Blackfriars Bridge and the erection of a new one, and asking for authority to obtain designs and estimates for the construction of the proposed edifice. The report was signed by all the members of the committee, twenty-two in number. On Tuesday a special Court of Common Council was held to consider the report. After some discussion, the chairman of the Bridge House Estates committee moved "That the Court should agree with the committee in their report, and that it be referred back to them to obtain designs for the construction of a new bridge, with estimates of the probable expense thereof, and of making temporary provision for the traffic, and lay the same before Honourable Court for their approbation." After several amendments had been proposed and rejected, the above resolution was carried.

#### RENEWAL OF THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

WE are sorry to say that the bricklayers and masons are so misguided as to have recommenced the strike which was so signally defeated in 1859. In spite of the efforts to introduce other topics into the dispute it is virtually the same question as before—namely, a limitation of the hours of labour to not more than nine. The workmen employed by Messrs. Lucas and Kelk and Sir Morton Peto have removed their tools and ceased work. From one or two other smaller firms the men also "go out." As in the case of the strike at Messrs. Trollope's, the masters are not likely to stand idly by and allow themselves to be broken in detail, and it is feared that they will be driven to adopt the same course as in 1859, and close their yards till work is resumed at Messrs. Lucas and Kelk's and at Sir Morton Peto's. In the case of Messrs. Lucas the strike is particularly unfortunate, as they are the contractors for the Great Exhibition building for 1862. The ground has already been broken at Kensington, and the preparations advanced for laying the foundations of the brick walls; but now all is stopped.

Mr. Potter again appears as the exponent of the aggrieved masons. He says:—

In the first place, no specified number of hours are recognised by the employer as a maximum day's work, and the majority fear that the selfishness of the few would lead them to prolong their hours of labour to an indefinite period, to the injury of themselves and ultimately to the whole body of workmen; and that what at first might be regarded as an exception would soon become the rule. It may be said that under the new conditions the workmen would not be compelled to labour any given number of hours. This, on the face of it, appears fair, and, if the building operatives had the power to restrict every one of their order to nine or ten hours' daily labour, the change would be more acceptable than at present; but as they possess no power of the kind, and knowing from bitter experience that there are always and everywhere to be found men in whose nature self entirely predominates, to the utter exclusion of every nobler feeling or aspiration, and as the few unemployed often reduce, through necessity or selfishness, the wages of the entire body of operatives, so, under the proposed alterations of the master builders, would the few unprincipled men ultimately injure the whole of their order by extending their hours of labour.

Another objection to payment by the hour is, that the carpenters and joiners would lose a privilege they at present possess—that of a quarter of a day being allowed them, when discharged, for the purpose of grinding their tools; the four o'clock privilege on Saturdays would be jeopardised; and altogether the men think the proposed change an anti-progressive one, and therefore believe they are justified in resisting it, as the object we seek is time, not money.

#### THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.—RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

IN South Lancashire, where a turn-out of some thousands of mill hands took place a few weeks ago, and still continues, a powerful effort is being made by the agitators, with every likelihood of success, to cause the cessation of work to be general throughout that extensive manufacturing district. The men demand short time, instead of a reduction of wages, which the masters have resolved upon. Large meetings have been held at Ashton, Glossop, Stalybridge, and other places. The mills at work have been visited by crowds of demonstrative people, insisting on the workers leaving off, and a huge multitude, estimated at 12,000, is passing from town to town, and thus by their presence intimidating into acquiescence any who might be disposed to follow an independent course.

After the Ashton meeting a procession was formed, which proceeded from the Market-place to Ryecroft, through Dukinfield, on to Stalybridge, and thence large numbers proceeded to Glossop. The operatives who remained in Stalybridge went round to those mills where any weavers were at work, and, by shouting, &c., endeavoured to get the hands out, and in some instances succeeded. At Messrs. Bayley's mill they forced open the large gates, when the workpeople came into the millyard, and some acceded to the wish of the mob and came out. In the afternoon between two and three thousand assembled again on the Plantation-ground, and, after passing a resolution to remain out, formed in procession to revisit those mills where any weavers were at work.

Several thousands of the weavers at Hyde and Newton, all of whom are on strike, proceeded to Glossop on Monday morning, headed by a band of music and a number of police officers. The scene presented there has seldom before been witnessed. The influx of power-loom weavers is estimated at upwards of 12,000. They went there singing "Britons never shall be slaves," in which they were joined by a band of music. A meeting was held, and addressed by seven delegates, all of whom urged upon the hands of Glossop to cease work; and they agreed to do so. The vast multitude returned to Stalybridge and Ashton between seven and eight p.m., singing the above chorus. It was arranged that the operatives at Hyde and Newton should visit Stockport on Tuesday, and those of Stalybridge and Ashton go to Oldham "to get the hands out," but the plan fell through.

GREAT SILK ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Tuesday week two strangers went into the George Inn near the railway-station, Derby. One of them attempted to pass as a foreigner, and in broken English asked the landlord to tell him if a bank-note for £100 was genuine. The landlord told him it was a good one, but, his suspicion being aroused, he sent his servant for a detective officer. Before he arrived, however, the strangers had left the house, but two officers met them at midnight on the platform at the railway-station. They were searched, and on one of them were found three Bank of England £100 notes and two sovereigns. The other one had only a half-penny about him. They said they had received the notes in payment of silk sold to Newton and Co., of Derby. The officers took them into custody. The officers (Fearn and Vessey) proceeded to Newton's mill, where they found about ten cwt. of silk which had been delivered that day. Mr. Newton said he had bought the silk of two men named Agg and Hunter, of London, Hunter being a dealer in silk, and keeping the Red Deer public-house, Cambridge-heath, and Agg, also keeping a public-house, the Crown, near Sadlers' Wells Theatre. On Thursday se'night the head constable, Hilton, proceeded with Fearn to London, and paid a visit to the public-houses kept by Agg and Hunter. The officers ascertained that they were also in the silk trade, and from the answers they gave to certain questions the police felt positive that something was wrong. They next proceeded to the Lemon-street police-station, where they ascertained that ten bales of silk, the property of Baron Rothschild, had been stolen; and the number of trusses and the description exactly corresponded with those found at Newton's mill at Derby. Next morning Messrs. Hilton and Fearn paid a second visit to Agg and Hunter's public-house, but both landlords had absconded. They then went to Spitalfields, and found that Debock and Barker (the prisoners) lived up a second story, and that one of them was a shoemaker by trade, and that on the Monday previous Pickford's van had fetched away ten bales of silk from Barker's house. The silk at Mr. Newton's mill has been seized, and Newton is in custody. Hilton says he can prove that Mr. Newton was in London when the silk was stolen; that he came from London with the prisoners Debock and Barker; that he was in their company drinking; that although he only paid them £520 he kept a receipt from them for £700; that Newton said he never saw the silk until it was delivered on the Tuesday. He consigned it himself in London on Monday, and came down with it, accompanied by Debock and Barker; that the silk was stolen on the 14th of March, and Newton had a receipt for the purchase of it on the 15th of March; and that afterwards he said he never saw the silk until Tuesday the 19th of March. The silk was found upon Newton's premises, and the marks of identification had been taken away from the bales.

TOTTER SIDE OF JORDAN.—The amenities of American politics cannot but excite a smile amidst the graver reflections suggested by the prolonged suspense of the "situation." Thus the *New York Herald*, with sarcastic pathos, "fixes" Senator Douglas "on the wrong side of the Jordan":—"The distinguished Senator from Illinois, after wandering in the desert for twenty or thirty years, has evidently come to the conclusion that, like the ancient lawgiver of the children of Israel, he may, as he is waxing along towards old age, as well pack his trunks and prepare to go into Canaan, as rest in Uncle Abraham's bosom. Such is evidently Mr. Douglas's intention, judging by his recent course in the Senate; but he will do well to recollect that Moses, his great prototype, ruined his political prospect by endeavouring to please everybody, and that he was never permitted to cross the Jordan. From the summit of Mount Pisgah Moses saw, afar off, the sweet fields, the swelling floods, the majestic forest, the rich cities and busy town of the promised land; then, girding up his loins, Moses laid himself down and died. So it will be with Senator Douglas. Far away in the dim distance he will see his old adversary Lincoln dealing out the milk and honey of the political Canaan, but not a drop will be given to the Little Giant. There are too many Aarons and Joshuas in the path of the Illinois Moses."







## WEDDING STATIONERY.

17. 若  $U$  为  $V$  的子空间, 且  $U \cap W = \{0\}$ , 则  $U + W$  是  $V$  的子空间。